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THE MAYOR'S CONTEMPT.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE DENIED

The Mayor Discharged on the Habeas Corpus.

The Street Commissioner's Office.

Interesting, but not very Harmonious Testimony.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Peabody.

In the matter of the Application of Daniel D. Conover to compel the delivery to him of the Books, Papers, &c., of the Street Commissioner's Office.—At precisely 11 o'clock Mayor Wood entered the Courtroom, accompanied by his counsel, and took a seat on the bench with Judge PEABODY. The Court was soon after opened, and the Mayor took the witness stand. Mr. Field resumed the examination as follows:

Q.—*Was Mr. Conover ejected from the Street Commissioners' Office by your order?* A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Brady objected to this question.

Q.—*Did Capt. Bennett act under your orders?*

This was also objected to by Mr. Brady.

The Court decided that all testimony relating to *the fact of the ejection of Mr. Conover from the office* was admissible.

Mr. Field—Was Capt. Bennett acting under your *orders?*

This was objected to by Mr. Busteed, but the objection was overruled.

Mr. Field—If the Mayor will say to me that he desires to be excused because he is afraid that it will subject him to a civil or criminal prosecution. If he *does not it rests entirely with me. Was Capt. Bennett* acting under your orders? A.—So far as Capt. Bennett acted in protecting Mr. Turner in the discharge of his duty as Deputy Street Commissioner, and preserving the peace of that office, so that the *public business could be transacted, is concerned,* he did it under my direction.

Q.—Did he when he rejected Mr. Conover? A.—No, Sir, because I never considered Mr. Conover in the office to be ejected.

Q.—*Then you gave him no orders to turn Mr. Conover* out of the rooms? A.—I say that I never considered him in the way, and so far as I know, he never attempted to exercise the duties of Street Commissioner.

Q.—*And you had no objection to his remaining in* the rooms, of course? A.—No, Sir, so far as he behaved himself.

Q.—*And so far as you know he did behave himself?* A.—I had heard say, and have read in the newspapers, *that he came there with some bullies and attempted to take possession.*

Q.—Were any of your policemen acting under and as deputies of the Sheriff? [Objected to and ruled out by the Court.]

Q.—When did you first know of the executions against the City, which was held by the Sheriff? A.—I think one of the deputies came into my office after the Street Commissioner's Office was in the possession of the Sheriff, under the execution.

Q.—When? A.—I think it was on Monday; I speak now merely from recollection.

Q.—What time of the day? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Had you previously had an interview with the Sheriff about the matter? A.—About the execution?—No, Sir, I never heard of the existence of it.

Q.—Did you not have an interview with the Sheriff about sending a force then to keep Mr. Conover out? A.—No, Sir; my recollection is that I suggested to the Sheriff that he deputize some persons to stay there as there was a controversy about the legality of the persons called policemen.

Q.—Was not the issue of these executions arranged between you and the Sheriff for the purpose of keeping Mr. Conover out? A.—No, Sir, that intimation is entirely unnecessary.

Mr. Field—I make no intimation whatever.

The Witness—I will state further that the question involves impertinence on the part of the counsel who makes it.

Q.—Had you not any interview with the Sheriff with reference to the arrangement by which Mr. Conover should not be allowed to come into office? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Never? A.—Never.

Q.—Do you know of any such arrangement having been made by anybody?—No, Sir; nor do I suppose there was any.

Q.—Then the executions were issued in the ordinary course of business in such matters? A.—I cannot say; I am no Sheriff.

Q.—But so far as you know? A.—So far as I know they were.

Q.—Then you did not know that they were to be issued? A.—I did not know that there was a judgment of the kind in existence.

Q.—For what purpose was a large body of policemen assembled in the vicinity of the Hall of Records on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th, 16th and 17th inst? A.—To keep bullies and rowdies from disturbing the business of the office, and protect the Deputy Street Commissioner and the Street Commissioner, Mr. Devlin, after he was appointed, in the discharge of their duties.

Q.—Had you any intimation that any person was coming there to make any disturbance? A.—That was the general rumor.

Q.—From whom did you hear that rumor? A.—I cannot recollect the individuals, but that was the information communicated.

Q.—Who communicated it? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—Had you an interview with anybody when Mr. Conover was in the Hall of Records in relation to anything that was to be done there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor did you cause the police to be assembled? A.—No, Sir, not for that purpose.

Q.—Did you give the police any orders to assemble at the Hall of Records? A.—No, Sir, not directly.

Q.—Did you indirectly? A.—I may have advised Capt. Bennett.

Q.—What directions did you give? A.—To preserve the peace about the office of the Street Commissioner, so that Mr. Turner, and afterwards Mr. Devlin, could transact their business.

Q.—Are you willing to state what was the nature of your business with the Chief of Police when you were closeted with him on Saturday?

The Witness—I desire the Court to understand that I have expressed no unwillingness to answer any question.

Mr. Field—Then, will you answer that? A.—I will; the rule of the Mayor's office is that the Chief of Police report twice each day—to the Mayor once at ten o'clock, and again at half-past one o'clock, to transact the Police business of the City; he was there in his official capacity, but the specific business I have no recollection about.

Q.—Do you know that there were any persons—any fighting-men marshaled under your police? A.—There were no such; I know that.

Q.—Were you there at the time? A.—I was not; but it was my duty to know who was there so far as the public is concerned.

Q.—Who was there beside the Police?

Mr. Brady suggested that they had better put the City Directory in evidence.

Q.—My question relates not merely to the Hall of Records, but in the vicinity of the Hall of Records in those three days? A.—I do not know who was in the Park; there was a large mass of people.

Q.—Were there not fighting men in the City Hall? A.—I was in my office.

Q.—Do you say that you know there were no fighting men gathered inside the City Hall? A.—Not so far as I know.

Q.—You saw none? A.—I saw none.

Q.—And heard none? A.—I heard none.

Q.—And you believe that there were none but policemen? A.—None but policemen and the ordinary visitors at the City Hall.

Q.—You don't consider that class of men visitors? A.—I mean to say that I was in my private office on those three days; I was there from nine o'clock in the morning until I left; of the persons who were in the Hall, and in the vicinity of the Hall of Records, of course I have no positive knowledge; both were public places and were visited by persons.

Q.—Now, Sir, I understand that so far as regards Mr. Conover's ejection from the office, (and when I say office I mean the rooms in the Hall of Records,) you gave no orders? A.—I gave no direct orders for his ejection; I desire to repeat what I said on that point, so that there may be no mistake; I told Mr. Turner that he was the Deputy Street Commissioner; that he should be protected in the discharge of his duties until there was a person properly appointed to succeed Mr. Taylor; Mr. Turner desired that he should be so protected, and called upon me, as Mayor of the City, to protect him; these officers were placed there for that purpose, so that there should be no obstruction in the discharge of the duties of his office; of what occurred I know nothing; I am told, however, that Mr. Conover was ejected; so far as I understand and believe he was never in a position to be put out, and I only know that he was put out by what he has stated.

James C. Willet was called next and testified as follows:

Mr. Field—You are Sheriff of the City and County of New-York? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Conover ejected from the Street Commissioners office by you or by your orders? A.—Not at all, Sir.

Q.—Was he ejected by any persons under your direction? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you deputize any of the *Mayor's* Policemen? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—*Did* you deputize any persons at the *request of the Mayor* to aid you in the service? A.—I gave him twenty blank deputations and a requisition made upon me as a magistrate.

Q.—When did he make that requisition? A.—I think it was on Monday.

Q.—At what time? A.—In the forenoon.

Q.—How early? A.—I think about 10 o'clock.

Q.—These deputations were given by you in the blank? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—To preserve the peace. The requisition upon one stated the purpose.

Q.—Did these requisitions continue in force until Mr. Conover was ejected? A.—I think they did, Sir. That is until I heard he was ejected. When I heard he was ejected I immediately went to the Street Commissioner's office and saw Capt. Bennett.

Q.—When was that? A.—I think it was on Tuesday.

Q.—Give us the time of day? A.—It was in the forenoon about ten o'clock; I asked Captain Bennett by whose authority any persons had been ejected from the office of the Street Commissioner; he told me that it was by the Mayor's; I asked him if he had—

Mr. Brady objected to the question, and it was ruled out.

Q.—What did you say to Mr. Bennett? A.—I asked *him if he had a special deputation from me;* he replied that he had them; after the previous conversation which the Court has just ruled out I told him I should revoke that warrant, and I asked him to deliver it up to me; he said it was at home, but that he had never acted under it—that he was acting as a Captain of the Police in all he had done.

Q.—Did you levy on the books and papers in the Commissioner's Office on the execution you held? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever had them in your possession? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever have control of them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever loaned them to *Devilin?* A.—No, Sir; the only control we have is over the furniture in the office.

Q.—You levied on the *furniture of the office?* A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you receive the execution? A.—I *don't know without I refer to my register.*

Q.—When do you think? A.—I think it was on Monday; Mr. Vultee can testify to that; he had the *executions; there was quite a crowd, and he thought* that deputies should be sent to protect the property.

Q.—Previous to that time did you see the Mayor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it previous to when he asked you for the *deputations?* A.—*I think he asked for them on* Monday morning.

Q.—Was anything said by the Mayor to you about an execution? A.—Nothing, Sir.

Q.—The conversation between the Mayor and your*self related to deputations?* A.—*Yes, Sir; he asked* for a deputation, and I told him if he would give a written order I would furnish one; Vultee, my deputy, had levied upon the furniture of the Mayor's and Comptroller's offices, before this disturbance took *place; he said he had not furniture enough, and so* seized that in the Street Commissioner's office.

Q.—Are these executions still outstanding? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How is it then that the furniture is given up to *Mr. Develin?* A.—*I don't know that it is.*

Q.—Was the Street Commissioner's private office kept shut by your directions? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who put the word private over it? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Conover refused admission to that room? A.—He may have been; I put deputies there to prevent any parties from entering.

Q.—Did you at that time do anything to keep anybody out of that room? A.—Yes, Sir; but not Mr. Conover in particular.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I was not present when Mr. Vultee made the levy; it was made under his direction; on Monday morning, I think, about ten o'clock, Mr. Vultee took possession; Mr. Turner and quite a crowd were present in the office; Mr. Turner was attending to his duties; Conover sat beside the railing; I remained in the office about three minutes, and said to the crowd, "Gentlemen, you must not interfere here;" I went in again the next morning and found Captain Bennett and some ten or fifteen Policemen; Turner and Conover were also present; I went in the office twice on Monday; the second time Mr. Conover was inside the railing eating his dinner; I never afterwards, at any time, saw him in that building.

Direct Examination Resumed—Mr. Conover showed me a copy of his commission from Gov. King; I told him I didn't recognize the Governor's commission, or any thing of the kind.

Capt. John W. Bennett, of the Third Ward Police, sworn: Q.—Are you a Captain in the late Municipal Police? A.—I am a Captain in the Municipal Police.

Q.—You are now acting in that body? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were at the Hall of Records with a Police force on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th, 16th and 17th inst.? A.—Yes, Sir; in command of the Police force.

Q.—At whose order were you there? A.—By my own order.

Q.—Did not the Mayor order you to go there? A.—I received no order from the Mayor or anybody else; there were about a dozen policemen there; I did not bring them there; they were there when I came.

Q.—Why did you go there? A.—I have answered that question before, Sir; I went there because I thought proper to.

Q.—Did you receive information from anybody that led you to go there? A.—The object of my going was, that I found a crowd and several officers there; as there was no higher authority there than mine, I took command.

Q.—Did you eject Mr. Conover on Monday? A.—Yes, Sir, after remonstrating with him and telling him to go quietly; some of the officers attempted to assist me, but I told them that I could do it alone.

Q.—Were there any fighting men there? A.—I don't know what you mean by fighting men; I am not acquainted with any such; you probably know them as well as myself.

Q.—Did you see any fighting men there? A.—None, to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you eject Mr. Conover on Tuesday morning? A.—Yes, Sir, after remonstrating with him and asking him to go quietly.

Q.—Did you tell him you were acting under the orders of the Mayor? No, Sir, I don't think I did.

Q.—Did you tell one of the officers, previous to this time, to eject Mr. Conover, and, if necessary, a force of five hundred men would be placed at his disposal? A.—No, Sir, I have no recollection of saying so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—When I ejected Mr. Conover, on Monday, he was sitting at a desk in the little room next to the Street Commissioner's private office; I saw Mr. Turner give permits out of a book, but I did not see Mr. Conover give any such permits; I saw him write a note while he sat inside the railing.

Mr. Charles Turner, having been sworn, testified that: He was in the Street Commissioner's office, in the Hall of Records, on Saturday, the 13th, and on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday following; he was appointed Deputy under Mr. Taylor; he saw Captain Bennett and others eject Mr. Conover from the office on Monday, the 15th; he did not hear Mr. Conover ask under whose authority the Police were acting; he did not hear Bennett say he was acting under the orders of the Mayor and Sheriff; he heard the latter tell Captain Bennett to preserve the peace; he did not see any fighting men there; he was not acquainted with such persons; he was present on Tuesday morning when Mr. Conover was turned out of the office; he did not hear Mr. Conover ask Captain Bennett under whose authority he acted; never heard the Mayor give an order or say a word relative to putting Mr. Conover out of the office; about twelve and one-half o'clock he sent for the Mayor to come over to the Street Commissioner's office, and see him; the Mayor said that he had heard an appointment to the vacant office had been made by Gov. King, and he [Turner] replied he had heard the same thing; the Mayor told him to hold on, and keep possession, until an appointment was made by him, and confirmed by the Common Council; in the afternoon the Aldermen came to the office in a body; Alderman Wilson directed him to hold on to the office; most all of them said something to him; he first asked protection from the Mayor, and told him that there were too many about the building; the Mayor replied; if he [Turner] would keep possession of the office, he should be protected; about a dozen policemen came over with the Aldermen, and others came afterwards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—I was appointed Deputy Street Commissioner on the 3d or 4th January, 1854, by Mr. Taylor; had been Deputy eight years, next January; had been employed in the office nine years, on the 1st of next August; after Mr. Taylor's death he acted as Street Commissioner, and performed all the duties until Mr. Develin took possession; no official act during that time was performed by any other person; he had possession of everything belonging to the office during that time; Mr. Develin has since performed the duties; Mr. Conover came to the office about two o'clock on Saturday, in company with fifteen or sixteen persons; he (Turner) had only two friends with him at the time—another subsequently came in; he knew four or five of those who came in with Mr. Conover; they marched in in a body, two by two; when Mr. Conover found that he would not accept his commission they dispersed; when Conover came back he had with him a number of the "up-town police;" he had heard that Mr. Conover said he would have five hundred men there to protect him; on Monday Mr. Conover was put out by the police; on Tuesday he walked out.

Direct examination resumed—Mr. Conover did not grant a permit to remove sand on Tuesday morning, because it was contrary to law; he did not grant a permit in the Street Commissioner's office, but he could not say what he might have done when he was in the Assessor's room; on Saturday, he (Turner) performed all the ordinary duties of the office, and so he did on Monday, though that day he was disturbed a good deal; Conover sat there on Monday, and he did not like to turn him out; Conover claimed *to be Street Commissioner*, and offered to appoint him (Turner) his deputy; he had asked for the Sheriff's posse to protect him from the crowd; there were probably eight police officers, and about twelve or fifteen citizens, composing the Sheriff's posse.

Frederick L. Vultee sworn and examined by Mr. Field—He was not in the Street Commissioner's office on Saturday the 13th June, but went there on Monday the 15th, by authority of his office to protect the property he had levied upon last year; he saw a large crowd about the Street Commissioner's and that was the reason he went there to protect the property; he went of his own accord; Mr. Conover was not ejected by his order, nor under his direction; he did not interfere with him at all; the only Policeman that he knew who acted under the deputation of the Sheriff was Officer Masterson; he put Mr. Masterson in charge as he was there by direction of Sheriff Willet, but did not know he was one of Mayor Wood's policemen; he could not say whether officer McPherson was there as he did not know him; the executions he had spoken of had been stayed by order of the Court and remained in that condition on Monday, the 15th; he did not see Capt. Bennett there on Monday, but he saw him there on Tuesday about 10 o'clock.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—He remained in charge of the Street Commissioner's office all last week, either in person or by deputy.

Mr. Field stated that these were all the persons whom he supposed were unwilling witnesses, but there had been several affidavits voluntarily made, which he should now read. He then read the affidavit of S. Harrison Reed, as follows:

SUPREME COURT.—*In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover to compel Charles Devlin to deliver papers, &c.—City and County of New-York.*—S. Harrison Reed being sworn, saith that he was present on Saturday, the 13th day of June, when the said Daniel D. Conover went to the Mayor's office with his oath of office and official bond; that the said oath of office was in due form of law and was taken and *subscribed before the Recorder of the City of New-York*; that the said bond was in due form of law and was executed by the said Daniel D. Conover and by *two sureties, each of whom was in every respect sufficient.*

That on arriving at the Mayor's office, which was *about noon, Mr. Conover found the Mayor closeted in* his private room. He then asked to see the Mayor and was refused. He sent a messenger to the Mayor, *stating that he wished to see him on official business.* The messenger went into the Mayor's office and returned with the answer that the Mayor was engaged and could not see Mr. Conover, the messenger at the same time stating that he had informed the Mayor *that Mr. Conover's business with him was official, and* that he had official papers to submit to him, and Mr. Conover after waiting till about two o'clock, then left with his bond and proceeded to the Comptroller's office, where he then filed it, and that immediately *after so filing it he went into the Street Commission*er's office and then and there took possession of the said office.

That during the time deponent and said Conover were waiting in the Mayor's office, although admis*sion to the Mayor was refused Mr. Conover, other* persons were admitted to him through both doors leading to said private office.

S. HARRISON REED.

Sworn June 23, 1857, before me.

WM. H. DUSENBERRY, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

Mr. Reed was sworn, and examined by Mr. Brady. He was a commission dealer, and had known Mr. Conover several years; took no part, had no interest, in procuring the office of Street Commissioner for Mr. Conover; Mr. Jones and himself went with Mr. Conover to the Mayor's office to serve the bonds upon the Mayor. [Witness then detailed their unsuccessful attempts to procure an audience.] Then the three went to the Comptroller's office, to file the bonds.

Mr. Brady asked to see the bonds.

Mr. Field said they were in the Comptroller's office.

Mr. Brady—They must be produced as parol evidence is inadmissible.

The next affidavit read was Mr. John M. Gridley's.

John V. Gridley being sworn, saith that on Saturday, the 13th June inst., he was at the Mayor's office, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock; that he saw Daniel D. Conover in the general office of the Mayor, trying to get admission to the private office of the Mayor; that he could not get such admission; that deponent then went into the passage outside the door of the office, on which there is a door leading to the Mayor's private office; that while deponent was standing in said passage the Mayor came to the said door, looked out, and immediately closed the door; that thereupon Mr. Matsell came up and went into the Mayor's office; that immediately after Matsell's entrance two other persons came and were admitted; that then Matsell came out, and standing at said door was a policeman, whom he directed not to admit a living soul to the Mayor's office unless he was called for; that deponent remained in the passage until Mr. Conover left the office, and then went with him to the Comptroller's office, where Mr. Conover told him that he had been refused admittance to the Mayor's office, exhibited to him his commission and filed with him his bond; that Mr. Conover then repaired to the Street Commissioner's office, announced his appointment as such Commissioner, exhibited his commission, and took possession of the office.

JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

Sworn to before me, June 25, 1856, W. H. DUSENBERRY, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Gridley was sworn and examined by Mr. Brady.—He was a stairbuilder; had known Mr. Conover four or five years; went to the Mayor's Office to see Mr. Conover go in; could not say how many of Mr. Conover's friends went there with him.

In answer to a question by Mr. Field witness stated he had known Mayor Wood since about the time of his first nomination for Mayor, and saw him at the office on the day Mr. Conover called there.

Mr. Field next read the affidavit of John Colvin, as follows:

City and County of New-York.—John Colvin being sworn, saith that he is a clerk in the office of the Street Commissioner; that this deponent's desk is immediately adjoining the desk of the Street Commissioner; that this deponent was at his desk on the morning of Saturday, the 13th inst.; that Charles Turner, who was the Deputy Street Commissioner, was at the desk usually occupied by the Street Commissioner; that no other persons were present in the room so occupied by the deponent and the said Turner, at about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., on the said day; that Fernando Wood, Mayor of this City, entered the room at that hour or thereabout, passed this deponent's desk to the desk occupied by the said Turner as aforesaid, and entered upon a whispered colloquy with the said Turner, whereupon this deponent was requested by the said Turner to leave the room; that this deponent immediately left the room, closing the door behind him, and remained in the outer room nearly half an hour, during which time no person entered the room so occupied by the said Wood and Turner; that at the expiration of the time mentioned, or thereabout, the said Wood came out of the said room, and directly went out of the building, whereupon this deponent returned to his desk as aforesaid; that at the time mentioned this deponent was aware of the appointment of Daniel D. Conover as Street Commissioner; that the said Wood was never before, to this deponent's knowledge, in the office of the Street Commissioner during this deponent's term of service therein, from January, 1856, to that date; that this deponent further says that the appointment of the said Conover was known to other employes in the Street Commissioner's office at the time aforesaid, on the said 13th inst., and the visit of the said Wood was freely commented upon as very unusual and extraordinary by the clerks in the said office; this deponent further saith that at or about two o'clock of the same day, the 13th inst., as aforesaid, the said Daniel D. Conover entered the room above-mentioned as occupied by this deponent and the said Turner, passed this deponent's desk to the desk occupied by the said Turner, and exhibited his commission from Governor King; that this deponent examined the said commission, and noted thereon the seal of the State and the signature of John A. King; that the said Conover proclaimed aloud that he had been duly sworn, and filed his official bonds, and done all things necessary to enter upon the discharge of his official duties, and that he demanded of the said Turner all the books, papers, maps and documents pertaining to his said office of Street Commissioner; that the said Turner denied the authority of the Governor to make such appointment, and refused to deliver up the books, &c., so demanded. This deponent further saith that the said Conover remained in the office, in peaceable possession until about four o'clock, the usual hour for closing, when he left. This deponent further saith that on Monday, the 15th instant, the said Conover came into the said Street Commissioner's office, at about nine o'clock A. M., and remained there in peaceable possession until the hour of closing, about four o'clock P. M., when he was forcibly ejected by John W. Bennett and others, in the garb of policemen, who acted under the said Bennett's orders. This deponent further saith: That on Tuesday, the 16th inst., the said Conover again entered the office at about the usual hour of nine o'clock; that he remained there peaceably until about ten or eleven o'clock, when he was violently put out by John W. Bennett and others acting under his direction; that the said Bennett proclaimed that he was acting by the orders of the Mayor; that, after he was ejected, the said Bennett took the said Conover by the hand, and said: "Conover, you must not blame me, for I am only acting by the orders of the Mayor."

JOHN COLVIN.

Sworn June 25, 1857, before me, WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Colvin, in reply to Mr. Brady, stated that he saw Captain Speight, of the Metropolitan Police, at the Street Commissioner's Office, but did not know if any other Metropolitan policemen were present; there were a great many persons present.

Mr. Mervin R. Brewer was sworn and examined by Mr. Field.—He was a counselor-at-law, and drew up the bond and oath of office for Mr. Conover. [The bonds, which had been sent for from the Comptroller, were produced.] *The Comptroller signed the bonds.*

By Mr. Field—The bondsmen are both represented to be men of means—one of them, Mr. Augustus Conover, is said to be very rich.

Mr. Field was about to read the affidavit of Mr. James Peckham, when

Mr. Brady interrupted, by saying it was a waste of time. They only went to prove that Mr. Conover made an ineffectual attempt to obtain access to the Mayor.

Mr. Field—We propose to show that the Mayor is mistaken in saying Mr. Conover could have seen him, on Saturday.

Mr. Brady—The Mayor was your witness, and you cannot contradict him. We admit that Mr. Conover did all he could do to get the Mayor's approval.

Mr. Field—We want to show that the Mayor's office was accessible to all except Mr. Conover.

Mr. Brady—Whether the Mayor saw other people is of no earthly consequence.

The Court decided to admit the affidavits, and Mr. Field read Mr. Peckham's, as follows:

SUPREME COURT.—*In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover, to compel Charles Devlin to deliver books, &c.*

City and County of New-York.—James Peckham being sworn, saith that he is a clerk in the office of Street Commissioner; that on the 13th inst., he was in the said office; that Mr. Conover was there in the *private office; that about four o'clock Alderman* Clancy, Alderman Wilson and others came to the office and went into the private room; that deponent heard Alderman Clancy say that in the name of the Mayor and Common Council of New-York, he instructed Turner to keep possession of the office until the Mayor and Aldermen directed him otherwise; Mr. Turner nodded assent; that Mr. Conover asserted his right to the office; that on Monday morning Mr. Conover came in and was denied admittance to the private office by officers who said it was in possession of the Sheriff; Mr. Conover then took a desk in the room adjoining; that deponent acted as his clerk during the day in conjunction with Joseph B. Pollock; *at four o'clock Mr. Turner requested Mr. Conover* to leave; Mr. Conover refused; Mr. Turner gave orders to officers to have the office cleared; he also *ordered deponent to leave, and upon deponent's re*fusal, Mr. Turner directed him to be put out; that deponent stated to the officers that he was a clerk in *the office and had a right there, whereupon the said* Turner stated that deponent was no longer a clerk, and ordered the officers to put deponent out, which *they did; that while deponent was in the hall out*side the door he saw the officers put Mr. Conover forcibly out of the office; that on Tuesday evening deponent went to the office with Mr. Conover, who was denied admittance inside the railing by a deputy *Sheriff or a person acting as such; Mr. Conover then* took a desk in the [illegible] Conover, which he stated as Street Commissioner; [illegible] Street Commissioner, Captain Bennett stepped forward and said that it was the order of the Mayor that [illegible] peaceably if he would, but that if he would not five hundred men would be had to eject him; that the said Bennett then by physical force, put Mr. Conover out of the office into the main hall of the building, and deponent was also forcibly put out. JAMES PECKHAM.

Sworn June 15, 1857, before me,

WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Peckham was sworn and examined by Mr. Brady.—He did not know a man calling himself Theodore Bergmann; had seen a man who represented that name to be his; he applied in the Street Commissioner's office on Tuesday, the 16th, for a permit to let some sand remain in the street; he (Peckham) directed him to Conover; had never noticed the building where the sand was; it was, he believed, at 168½ Chatham-street; he kept a copy of the permit. [Mr. Brady wished to see it. The witness stated it was in the Street Commissioner's office. Mr. Brady said he would suspend his examination until it was produced. The witness, accompanied by Mr. Develin, went to the office and procured it.]

Witness resumed—He had never known a copy of a permit to be kept in the office before, but that had not been his business; he was copying clerk; he obeyed Mr. Conover's orders, as he recognized him as Street Commissioner; he wrote that permit and delivered messages from Mr. Conover to certain parties, but could not recollect who they were; he did not know who got Capt. Speight to come there, and did not know what Speight did there; Mr. Turner directed the officers on Monday night to put him out of the office; he told Capt. Bennett he was a clerk there; Bennett replied he must go out, but did not say by whose orders he was to be put out.

By Mr. Field—Mr. Conover has now a key of one of the drawers in the map clerk's room; it was the key of his drawer; he (Peckham) and Mr. Pollock afterwards used the latter's drawer in common.

By Mr. Brady—When he opened the drawer a short time before, there was in it the Secretary's book of the Board of Officers of the Second Regiment, and some other books; did not think there were any public papers in the drawer connected with the Street Commissioner's office; he found the permit in the drawer he occupied.

The following affidavit of Mr. Jones was now read:

SUPREME COURT.—*In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover, to compel Charles Devlin to deliver to him the books and papers of the Street Department, &c.*

City and County of New-York: Merwin W. Jones, of said City, being sworn, saith that on the 13th day of June, instant, he accompanied Daniel D. Conover to the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, in order to procure from the said Mayor the approval of the official card of the said Conover as Street Commissioner; that on their arrival at the said office, the said Conover sent in his name to the Mayor by the messenger at the door of the Mayor's private office; that the messenger shortly returned with the answer that the Mayor was much engaged and could not see Mr. Conover or any one else; that, thereupon, deponent and said Conover waited about half an hour, during which time several persons entered the Mayor's private room, through the door which Mr. Conover's message had been sent, but the deponent and Conover could not procure entrance through the same; that the deponent then went into the passage outside the main door of the Mayor's general office, when he discovered that several persons were going in and coming out of the Mayor's private room, through a private door opening from said passage; said Conover then sent in a second message to said Mayor, saying that he had official business with the Mayor, that he had important papers to submit to him, and when the messenger returned, Mr. Conover asked him if the Mayor intended to admit him, to which the messenger replied that his orders were peremptory, and that he could not admit the said Conover; Mr. Conover then remained some time at the door communicating with the inner office, during which time deponent heard the door in the passage open and shut repeatedly, and saw several persons go in and come out of the Mayor's private room; that said Conover then applied for admission by the door in the passage way, which admission was denied to him, though others were at the same time admitted through the same door; Mr. Conover then said to the doorkeeper I must see the Mayor, and will go in. At that moment Mr. Matsell, late Chief of Police, came out and spoke to one or two persons, seemingly officers, and the guard at the door was then increased by some two or three men. That deponent and said Conover then waited at the said outer door, in the passage, nearly an hour; that deponent and said Conover then returned to the Mayor's general office, where Mr. Ming, the Mayor's clerk, was seated; whereupon Mr. Conover said to him: "Mr. Ming, I have been appointed the Street Commissioner by the Governor of the State; I wish to see the Mayor, to file my oath of office, and submit my official bond for approval. I am denied admittance to him, have been waiting here nearly two hours since I was first refused admittance, and it is evident that he don't intend to see me." He then exhibited his commission to Mr. Ming, and his oath of office, and said, "I will file this oath of office with you." Ming replied, "You can do so; I am the Mayor's Chief Clerk." Mr. Conover thereupon exhibited his official bond, and said, "I wish to submit this to the Mayor for his approval." Ming examined the bond, saying, at the same time, "The Mayor is engaged, and his orders are strict to admit no one." Conover then said: "I shall file this bond with the Comptroller, which you will state to the Mayor." That, thereupon, deponent and said Conover repaired to the Comptroller's office, and there filed the said bond.

And this deponent further saith, that it was evident from the conversation and remarks of the different persons congregated about the door of the Mayor's office, that the nature of his business with the Mayor was understood, and that his exclusion was intentional. MERWIN N. JONES.

Sworn, June 24, 1857, before me,

G. T. HAWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Field said he supposed the attendance of Mr Ming could be enforced if necessary, to prove what Mr. Conover did, and asked whether it was necessary.

Mr. Brady said they did not know what had been done. But finally the attendance of Mr. Ming was not required.

Sections of the Corporation ordinances were then read, in relation to the bonds required, and the manner of filing the same; also, the Mayor's appointment of Mr. Devlin, and its confirmation by the Aldermen, together with Mr. Devlin's oath of office.

Mr. Turner, the late Deputy Street Commissioner, was then sworn as to the genuineness of the papers received, and to the fact that he had received a letter of instruction from the Mayor relative to the appointment of Mr. Devlin, who, he said, was in office at the time.

Mr. Turner was asked whether, in the discharge of his duties in the office of the Street Commissioner, from the time when Mr. Taylor was unable to attend in the office, he did not come in contact with the various Executive and Legislative authorities of the City. He answered that he did.

He was asked who gave the requisitions, and answered that he prepared them; they were prepared by him, and sent to the Comptroller. A requisition was shown, which he said had been prepared by him, and recognized by the Comptroller.

He was then asked whether he had received an *opinion from the Corporation Counsel, as to who was the rightful claimant to the office of Street Commissioner.*

Mr. Field objected; said he would only instance the Comptroller as not recognizing Mr. Devlin, and the question was not pressed.

Mr. Field asked the witness whether there had been any other implied recognition by the Comptroller, and he answered there had not been any other that he was aware of.

Mr. Field asked him whether or not he had been in "*contact*" with any of the Departments on Monday last.

Mr. Turner said he did not know what he meant by contact.

Mr. Field said he meant the same as when the word was used by the other side, and he had answered yes.

Mr. Brady said he did not remember having used the word during the past year.

Mr. Field said it had been used by one of the counsel in that connection—perhaps "in communication" would be better. The witness said he had, with somebody from the Comptroller's office. And on Wednesday and Saturday he had been in communication with others.

Comptroller Flagg was now called.

Mr. Field asked him whether he had recognized Mr. Develin as Street Commissioner?

Mr. Flagg said, I can't say that I have recognized anybody of late. [*Laughter.*]

The requisition, before named, was shown him, and he explained that Mr. Parley, a contractor, came to him for an advance of seven per cent.

Mr. Brady objected to any conversation between him and Parley.

Mr. Field said it was matter of fact.

Mr. Brady said that was why he objected to it. He *apprehended that Mr. Flagg, as Comptroller, could* not qualify any official act by any mental reservation, nor conversation understood. He was not at liberty to tell what he talked of or thought.

The Court allowed Mr. Flagg to continue.

He said he told Mr. Parley, that with a contract on *file, all he should require was a certificate of work* done by the surveyor; he would not require any additional evidence. In reply to a question, he answered *that he did not consider the requisition essential*; he recollected filing Mr. Conover's bonds; he had done so merely to recollect the date, in case he should *be called upon; and he had done the same by Mr.* Develin.

The testimony was here closed on both sides, and *this morning at eleven o'clock, designated as the* hour for the commencement of the arguments of counsel.

Opinion of Judge Hoffman—Order of Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—June 25.

Before Hon. Judge Hoffman.

Daniel D. Conover vs. Fernando Wood.—Upon return of an order to show cause why the defendant should be punished as for a contempt. To-day His Honor rendered his decision in this case, reading the following opinion:

HOFFMAN, J.—*Upon the return of an order to show* cause why the defendant should not be punished for resisting the process of the Court, an application is made on the part of the plaintiff for a reference to ascertain the facts by examining the parties and taking testimony. The order to show cause was made under the 1st article of title 11, chap. 111 of the Revised Statutes, (p. 276,) and under the 4th subdivision of the 10th section. The Coroner had certified to the Court the names of the resisters, their aiders and abettors, to the end that they might be proceeded against for their contempt pursuant to section 1st (106) of 2 R. S., 441. A distinction is made between proceedings in such a case and those under the title proceedings or for contempts to enforce civil remedies, (2 R. S., 532.) The 14th section of the Statute first referred to (2 R. S., 278) provides that nothing in the preceding sections shall be construed to extend to any proceeding against parties or officers, as for a contempt for the purpose of enforcing any civil right or remedy, and in proceedings under the latter act it is essential to the infliction of punishment that the Court shall adjudge the act to have impaired, defeated or prejudiced the rights or remedies of a party. This distinction is referred to by Mr. Justice Bosworth in the case of the People vs. Compton, (1 Duer, 573,) and the case of Adams vs. Dancer, 2 Brod. and Bing., 24, is an example of it. A sheriff's officer served the defendant with a copy of a capias, showed him the original and explained the object. The defendant collared him and ordered him to quit his presence. On moving for an attachment for a contempt of the process, the counsel was desired to obtain an affidavit, pointing out more fully in what respect and to what degree the act of violence obstructed the due execution of the process of the Court. On another day, nothing being added, the Court said, "they would lay down no rule whether every collaring and shaking an officer would or would not be deemed a contempt of the Court; but it sufficed to say, that no case was here made which disclosed any such obstruction of their process as to require this summary mode of punishment." The 13th section of the statute (2 R. S. 277) directs that in cases where the contempt is not committed in the presence of the Court, the party charged shall be notified of the accusation, and have a reasonable time to make his defence. This was given by the order to show cause. The counsel for the defendant insists that the case is not within the provision of the statute; that the order of process must be served before the case of resistance can arise. I think not. In my opinion, when a party knows of the existence of an order in the hands of an officer to be served upon him, and wilfully prevents that service by open force made or directed, the resistance is as fully within the statute as if he had received and contemned it. In the Commonwealth vs. Feely, (2 Virg. cases 1,) Feely was punished as for a contempt, for using means to prevent one Wright from attending as a witness to prove a deed executed by him, Feely, after a subpœna had been served upon Wright. And the Practical Register defines a contempt to be "a disobedience to the Court, or an opposing or despising the authority, justice and dignity thereof. Sometimes it arises from one or more opposing and disturbing the execution or service of the process of the Court, or using force to the party that serves it." (Pract. Reg. 99, 100.) See also Gilbert's History of the Common Pleas, 20, 21, for an account of the origin of the power, and the reasons why a trial by jury in such cases is not a right. The affidavits on the part of the defendant have made out a case exonerating him from either the act of resistance or the intention to resist. His own oath is corroborated by that of Dutcher, that no communication of the fact that the Coroner had process to serve upon him, was made to him. The inquiry, and the only pertinent inquiry is, whether the defendant knew of the Coroner having an order to serve upon him, or whether there are facts enough deposed to, to make him chargeable with such knowledge. In this view Dutcher is contradicted by Perry, as to the announcement of his possessing a writ, and his intention to serve it. But Dutcher cannot be contradicted by Perry, as to the omission to apprise the defendant of that fact. It might tend to render his statement doubtful as to the one fact, if he was not to be believed as to the other, and with oath against oath, I might be warranted in making a further inquiry. But still the question would remain upon the defendant's affidavit, not contradicted, and apparently not capable of being contradicted. That is also collaterally sustained by the proof of his sending for the Coroner in order to submit to the service after some information subsequently reaching him that the Coroner had a writ. I have come to the conclusion that in such a case, when the Court is satisfied that no contumacy of its order took place, and the papers before it make this out free from doubt, a further investigation is not allowable. Every Court is the judge whether a contempt has been committed against it or not. (4 Cowen, 50; 18 Jurist, 225; Crawford's case, 13 Queen Bench Rep. 613.) In the People vs. Tew, 3 John. Rep., 200, an order to show cause why an attachment should not issue had been granted. It was for improper and disrespectful publications during a suit. Upon affidavits the Court refused the rule. "The issuing of an attachment is always a matter of discretion in the Court, and under the circumstances of the case public justice does not require our interposition, though we may condemn the publication in question." In Jackson vs. Smith, 5 Johns. Rep. 117, the Court say that if the answers to interrogatories show that no contempt has been committed, the party is entitled to his discharge; but if it be admitted, the Court will proceed to pronounce such judgment as the circumstances of the case may require. The leading case of the People vs. Freer, Caine's Reports, 485 to 518, is an example also of the determination of the question upon affidavits.

To the like effect are several cases as well under the other statute when the proceeding is to protect civil remedies, as in England under the general power of a Court. (Albany City Bank vs. Schermerhorn, 9 Paige, 373. Matter of Vanderbilt, 4 John, ch. 57. Blake vs. D'Arcy, 2 Molloy, 352, and several cases cited in Lechmere, Charlton's case, 2 Mylne & Craig, 340). The rule deducible from the authorities is this: That in a proceeding like the present, it is the satisfaction of the offended dignity of the law, and vindication of the respect due to tribunals of justice, which call for interposition and punishment. The Court, which is alleged to have been insulted, is the judge of what is due to itself, and to the cause of public justice. If, upon the case presented, it cannot hesitate—if there is no room, judicially speaking, for doubt upon the facts—if, upon that case, a Jury could come to but one conclusion, then there is neither precedent nor justice in protracting the inquiry, upon the suggestion that a severe examination may contradict what is now established, or render doubtful what is now clear. My conclusion is that the order to show cause must be discharged. It is not a case for costs.

The following form of the order was then agreed upon by counsel:

An order having been heretofore granted requiring the defendant, Fernando Wood, to show cause before Murray Hoffman, one of the Justices of this Court, on the 23d day of June instant, why he should not be punished as for a contempt, for having willfully resisted the service upon him of a lawful order or process of this Court, in this action; and the said defendant having appeared on said order to show cause, and made, read and filed his own affidavit, and *having read and filed the affidavit of James C. Willet* and twenty-three others, and after hearing Mr. Field, of counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dean, for the defendant, it is ordered that said order to show cause be, and the same hereby is, discharged.

MURRAY HOFFMAN.

Counsel for the Mayor remarked that he would not ask for costs from the plaintiff, as he would have enough to pay before these suits are ended. [Laughter.]

Mr. Field admired the modesty of his learned friend.

Mr. Field for application; Mr. Dean in opposition.

The Mayor Wood Habeas Corpus Case.

HIS HONOR DISCHARGED FROM ARREST ENTIRELY.

JUNE 15.—In the matter of the imprisonment of Mayor WOOD. This morning being the day set down for the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by the City Judge to the Sheriff, at twelve o'clock the City Judge's office was thronged. A little after twelve Mr. Sedgwick (A. D. A.) entered the office and said:

"May it please your Honor, in reference to the case of the *habeas corpus* issued by yourself, Mr. Hall thinks that as the points in this case are the same as those presented in the last one, he is willing to submit the case on its merits."

Judge Russell said he did not think there were any new points in the case, except the charge of maliciousness against the Recorder.

Mr. Dean offered to withdraw that charge, but the District Attorney said it was not necessary.

Judge Russell—I knew he would not face the music I could have sworn to or bet on it this morning.

The following order was thereupon filed:

Before Hon. A. D. Russell City Judge.

In the matter of the imprisonment of Fernando Wood.

June 25, 1857.

This matter having been brought to a hearing on the petition of Fernando Wood. The return of Jas. C. Willet, Sheriff of the City of New-York, and the traverse of the petitioner duly verified by said return, after hearing Mr. Dean for petitioner, and Mr. Sedgwick, Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people, and stating that the facts in this case were the same as the one heretofore decided, in which the imprisonment of the said Fernando Wood was held to be illegal, and that the District-Attorney submitted this case on the argument and decision of the *former case—it is ordered* that the said petitioner be and that he is hereby discharged from imprisonment by virtue of the warrants under which he was arrested.

The Judge then declared the Mayor free from arrest.

The following is the Traverse to the habeas corpus:

The petition of Fernando Wood, for answer to the return of James C. Willet, Sheriff of the City of New-York, says that the said George *W. Walling was not as petitioner* believes, an officer of the said City and County of New-York, duly authorized to execute criminal process on the 16th day of June, 1857, and that the warrant issued for the arrest of said petitioner, as deponent is informed, was wholly insufficient to authorize the arrest of said petitioner, and said petitioner further says that he believes *that the said Francis Speight and Daniel Carpenter*, and neither of them is or were officers of the City and County of New-York, authorized to serve criminal process, and *that no arrest was made by either of them by virtue of* either of said warrants, and your petitioner further says, that Jas. C. Willet had no authority to arrest your petitioner, *for the reason, that neither of said warrants is* directed to said Sheriff, and the petitioner further says, that in all he has done in and about the matter charged *in said warrants and set out, as petitioner is informed in* affidavits on which said warrants were issued, he acted solely and in the due and honest discharge of his duties, *as Mayor of the City of New-York; that he was at the* time therein mentioned, and now is Mayor of the said City and County of New-York, and that he has not seen the complaint or affidavits on which said warrants were issued, but on information, and belief, charges that they are wholly insufficient, and that the complaint is wilful, malicious, and wholly false and untrue.

(Signed.) FERNANDO WOOD.

DEAN & DONOHUE, *Attorneys for Petitioner.*

City and County of New-York, ss.—Fernando Wood, the above-named, being sworn, says that the above answer is true, except as to those matters which are therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

[Signed.] FERNANDO WOOD.

Sworn to before me, this 16th day of June, 1857.

A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge.

A Statement from Coroner Perry.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The occurrences in relation to my late arrest of the Mayor having been misstated in many of the public prints, and having given rise to comments which I cannot but feel are undeserved, I desire to lay before my fellow-citizens a plain statement of my connection with the disturbance in the Park on the 16th of June.

It has been intimated that my affidavit had been entirely contradicted by many others used in the contempt case before Judge Hoffman, and that his decision sustained that view. Any one who takes the trouble to read the affidavits on both sides will see that there is really but very slight contradiction, and that the principal testimony was not that I did not announce my business as a Coroner when I first entered the Mayor's Office, but that those present did not hear me announce it. The ground, moreover, taken by the Mayor, and upon which Judge Hoffman discharged him, was, that the Mayor did not hear what my business was. My affidavit does not state that he did, but that *I sent him a message* stating my business, which is true. What my belief may be as to his knowledge on the subject, this is not the place to assert. But without going into any further discussion of this, I intend to give the facts which came within my own personal knowledge.

My friends know that I could have had no motive in purposely causing any riot in the Park. They know that I have never been identified with the Republican Party, (for it is sought by the party press to give a political complexion to the whole affair,) and that I have never taken any active part against Mayor Wood or in favor of either of the contending police forces. They will, I believe, credit my statement. I ask those who do not know me to read this account, which I will engage at the proper time, when the matter comes before the Court, to support by unimpeachable testimony, to judge me by it, taking into consideration where it differs from other statements, the sources from which they come, and the motives which may be presumed to actuate my accusers.

The following is the whole history of the matter:

Early in the afternoon of June 16, while walking in Chambers street, a person put into my hands an order for the arrest of Fernando Wood and others, directed to "a Coroner," which order issued from the Superior Court, and was signed by Judge Hoffman. Upon expressing my surprise, and stating my doubts as to the legality of my proceeding with the arrest, I was informed that I had better take advice as to my duty. I called upon several gentlemen for advice, one of them the counsel for the Sheriff, and was shown the statute and instructed that it was my duty to make the arrest, and that I would be liable to removal if I did not.

After asking for further instructions as to the proper manner of doing the service, I proceeded to the Mayor's office; I found the City Hall filled with policemen; upon reaching the outer door of the office, which was protected by some half a dozen men, I was refused admittance; I said, "I am a Coroner, and have official business with Mayor Wood;" was then admitted into the outer office, in which was a large number of policemen and other officials; I stepped to the gate of the railing, when several policemen placed their hands on the gate and said, "You cannot pass here;" I then said, "I have an order for the arrest of Mr. Wood, and demand admittance;" upon this, a person standing near the door of the Mayor's private office, and who seemed to be the doorkeeper, went into the private office, soon returned, and said to me, "The Mayor will not see you;" I then proclaimed aloud, so that all might hear, "There must be some mistake; go in again, and tell Mayor Wood that I am Coroner Perry—I have an order from the Superior Court for his arrest;" the man again, but reluctantly, went into the private office, and returned, when Captain Ackerman, who came from the door of the private office, (I am not positive that he came out of the office,) stepped quickly up to me; I was then standing by, and facing the gate; he said, "Coroner, I am sorry to say that I have orders to put you out of the office"—at the same time opening the gate and coming through; he took hold of my left arm, turned me around, and led me to the outer door; when within two or three feet from the door, I took hold of his left hand, which was hanging by his side, (his right hand still holding my left arm,) and said to him, "Captain Ackerman, I have no hard feelings toward you for this, as I believe you suppose you are doing your duty;" what Ackerman said in return I did not hear, but he spoke in a pleasant manner; upon being shown into the hall, I sought my counsel, whom I found at the Recorder's office; I made an affidavit, by his advice, before Recorder Smith, that I was resisted while doing my duty, and made out a requisition to General Sandford for ten military companies.

In the mean time, it being fully believed, either from remarks made by General Sandford or otherwise, that he would not want my requisition without I made a further attempt, and met with more decided resistance, I put myself at the head of some fifty policemen, who stood at the door, calling upon them to assist me as my posse, and proceeded again to make the arrest. The posse whom I invited to my aid marched in order, two and two, headed by Sergeant Seabring and myself. We passed through the Park, amid a mob of over five thousand persons, who shouted and hooted at and threatened us as we passed, some of these men having as badges on the hats the words "No King." Upon reaching the City Hall, the crowd who surrounded us, with a demoniac yell, took possession of the steps. At this moment the confusion and noise exceeded anything I ever heard. I proclaimed as loud as I could, that I had an order for the arrest of Mr. Wood and if they resisted me it was at their peril. We then proceeded to go up the steps, and were clearing our passage through, when a large levy of the Municipal Police rushed out of the door with upraised clubs, and immediately commenced beating our men most unmercifully. A short and severe fight ensued, during which I was struck on the face by a rowdy, and a policeman from the First Ward rushed at me, saying, with an oath, "I don't care if you are a Coroner." During the conflict, a number of the Municipal Police, coming from the basement door, attacked my force in the rear. I passed on, and had reached the top step, when, upon looking around, I could not see one of my men left. I still endeavored to effect an entrance, when some persons discovering me, made a united effort and shoved me down the steps. I then found two of my force with broken heads; one of them was on his back, while rowdies and two or three municipals were beating and kicking him. With the assistance of some person whom I do not know, I took one of these men out of the crowd and sent him to the Coroners' Office. I then returned, [illegible] others of my men were still left, but not finding any, I went to the Recorder's Office, where there were some half-dozen wounded men having their heads dressed. I told my story; was informed that Gen. Sandford, upon seeing the wounded, had acceded to my requisition; that a military company had been sent to the Hall. I waited a short time for the General, as he had stepped out; he not coming soon, I started to put myself at the head of the military, and was about going down the stairs for that purpose, when a man met me in breathless haste, and told me that Mayor Wood would be very happy to see me at his office; that all impediment to admittance was removed; I then went to the City Hall; the military were drawn up in front. I was shown through a large file of Police, the doors were thrown open as I approached, and no obstruction being placed in my way, I entered the private office, arrested Mayor Wood, and bail being offered on the spot, proceeded to make out the recognizances. I acknowledge my responsibility to the public for my official acts. I believe in and uphold the freedom of the Press. I am willing to have my whole conduct, as one of the Coroners of the City for the last eighteen months, canvassed and discussed. But I believed on the 16th of June, and still believe, that I did no more nor less than my duty; and I do not hesitate to say that, were I placed in the same circumstances to-morrow, I should pursue the same course.

F. W. PERRY.

PARIS GOSSIP.

A Steeple Chase in France, à l'Anglaise—Persecution of the Grand Duke Constantine in Paris—Feruck Khan on the United States—The Treaty Between England and Persia—Opinions of a Russian Admiral on the United States Frigate Niagara—The King of Bavaria in Paris, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 4, 1857.

La Marche, on Wednesday last, offered a singular interest to the amateurs of the turf. On that occasion the French Jockey Club offered the English Jockey Club their hospitality and their competition in a Military Steeple Chase, which was only to be ridden by gentlemen, still more, by gentlemen of the army. The jockeys laid off their caps and breeches for that day, and appeared on the ground as simple spectators. Like those coachmen who sit on the box with crossed arms while their masters drive, the jockeys gave themselves the satisfaction of watching, in turn, the gentlemen disputing the palm, rolling in the dust, or taking a leap in the ditch. Eleven officers, French and English, had inscribed their names for this Military Steeple Chase. On the French side, the Viscount LAURISTON, of the Imperial Guard, the Marquis de GALLIFFET, of the Guides, the Viscount TALON, of the Hussars, and the Duke de GRAMMONT. The English side was represented by Captain GEORGE and Lieutenants WILKINS and BLUNDELL. All the gentlemen inscribed did not appear in the contest.

The great excitement of this kind of race, it must be admitted, is the accidents that are almost sure to arrive as well to man as to horse. On this occasion the interest was redoubled by the names of the riders, for they were names that are read in history. The crowd was consequently great, especially in fine toilettes. But no one was killed; there was not even a broken arm. It is a deplorable confession assuredly, but it is a fact. The jockeys—the real jockeys—were disgusted. There were numerous falls, into the water and over the fences, but no serious accident. The number of obstacles to leap were 27, among which were a high stone fence, called an Irish wall, and a ditch 16 feet wide and four feet deep. The distance to run was 6,000 metres—three miles and two-thirds. The Viscount LAURISTON took the lead for the greater part of the race, but Captain GEORGE, mounted on the English horse *Cigarette*, was only holding back for the last mile. Horse and rider fell at the Irish wall, where the Captain had taken the precaution to station two of his servants in case of accident. But he was seen in his saddle again, and, catching the Viscount, passed him at a sweeping gait, and, leaping the remaining obstacles with much more grace than he had done the preceding, won easily.

The steeple chase is fairly naturalized in France. It is adopted the more readily that it is an English institution. Not the least curious feature of these races, on this side of the channel, is to hear the young Frenchmen trying to look and talk English, and to see the ladies not eating, but devouring, as they say, *à l'anglaise*, cold wings of chicken, or a slice of galantine and cake. The last imitation is the better of the two.

One of the most singular features of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE's residence in Paris, was the multiplicity of attempts made to obtain money or position through his influence. During his residence here it is said that he received more than a hundred letters daily. The most of these were in prose, but there were poetry as well. The Duke was obliged to organize from his suite, a special service for the examination of these documents. Happily for him, it was found that the greater proportion of them were not letters to which he was obliged to give any attention. The Duke was anxious to know the contents of this voluminous correspondence, and had it classed and marked with care. But the classification was not easy, since there were every form and quality of paper, as well as every style of penmanship. Sometimes was a petitioner, who pleaded his cause with the Grand Duke to obtain from the Emperor NAPOLEON money, a place, or other favor, or else to be released from prison or have his relative or friend released; another demanded a Russian decoration, and it is related of one of this class of petitioners, that, *not to occupy too much of the time of his Imperial Highness, and to save him the embarrassment of choosing*, he designated himself the Order with which he would prefer to decorate his button hole; another letter demanded the favor of a loan of money for a period more or less long. There were girls who demanded *dots*—marriage portions, and other girls of another category, who demanded interviews with his Highness, without the ceremony of an introduction. After these came books, odes, sonnets, ballads, and acrostics, all their authors in the hope of discovering, some morning, on their table, a mine of Muscovite diamonds. The letters written simply for autographs formed a large proportion of this epistolary persecution. But among the rest there were some that excited the liveliest sympathy on the part of the Prince. Some of these spoke simply of the gratitude which their authors cherished towards Russia or the Imperial family, for a reception or a favor rendered, perhaps, a long time ago—many for favors and kindnesses to prisoners during the war. Others, again, were from political proscripts, who demanded the intervention of His Highness in obtaining their pardon and the right to return to Russia. To all of these the Grand Duke promised his immediate attention, on his return to St. Petersburg.

The Grand Duke left 5,000 francs for the poor of Paris. He contributed a sum of 8,000 francs to the building of a Greek Church at Paris. He also left a sum with the Russian Archipretre, VASSILIEFF, for the relief of necessitous countrymen.

Divine, if you can, what the word "Yenghedenia" means. I was honored, on Saturday last, through the kindness of a distinguished gentleman, with a presentation to the great Oriental statesman, FERUCK KHAN. The Persian Embassy is situated on the Avenue Montaigne, and occupies the elegant hotel built by M. VISCONTI, the late Architect of the Louvre, for himself.

As we drove into the court we encountered a certain number of domestics and *attachés* of the Embassy, dressed in their national costume, lounging about the door and in the vestibule of the stairway. These, with one or two exceptions, hastened to precede us up stairs, and we found them formed in two lines, as an escort of honor, in the ante-chamber leading to the saloon of reception. They bowed low as we passed, and their high-pointed Astracan caps met and dove-tailed behind us in such a way as to form an arch of a new kind. In the saloon there was a centre table, and four *fauteuils* of Persian fabric, beautifully worked and costly articles, but the rest of the furniture of this and of a suite of rooms that opened beyond, was French. A life-size half bust of the Emperor in plaster occupied a conspicuous place in the saloon.

We were received by one of the Secretaries of the Embassy, a fine looking young man, who had been educated in France, and spoke French fluently. We were soon joined by MIRZA MALCOLM, the first Secretary, who was also educated in France, and who speaks a little English when necessity compels a resort to that language. His Excellency, who had gone to pay Lord COWLEY a visit, previous to the departure of the latter for London, was expected every moment, and in effect soon arrived. The *attachés* and domestics again formed in a double line at the door, and bowed low as his Excellency entered.

FERUCK KHAN is a tall, slender man, about forty-five years of age. He wears a dense and very black beard, cut short; his skin, like that of all attached to the Embassy, is bronzed, his eyes black and penetrating. His face is expressive, full of dignity and kindness. He wore a long gown of dark nankeen colored stuff, richly embroidered. On his head was the inevitable tall cap, which he, as well as *attachés* and domestics, wear everywhere and on all occasions, in the house as well as out, before the Emperor as well as at dinner, and which seems glued rather than stuck on the head.

FERUCK KHAN is versed in the Oriental languages and Oriental literature, but he does not speak the languages of the West. The interview was carried on through two interpreters—the first Secretary for Persian, and myself for English—the French forming the connecting link between the two interpreters. After the settlement of the business which had been the occasion of the visit, the conversation became general. In its course we heard his Excellency while speaking of America, pronounce several times a word which sounded so nearly like "Yankee Doodle" that I was prompted to ask the Secretary what was the definition of the word, and its orthography. We were astonished to find that it was the word "New World," the word almost exclusively used in Persia to designate the American Continent, and was spelt thus: *Yenghedenia*. The pronunciation of this word in his Excellency's mouth was much nearer Yankee Doodle than it appears on paper. I asked what the Americans were called in Persia? He replied; *Yenghes!* We were more astonished than ever, and demanded the origin of these words. They did not know; they were classical words in the Persian tongue. I demanded what was their word for English? He replied, *Inglis*. My friend replied that those were Indian words. But how did they find their way into the Persian tongue?

FERUCK KHAN desired to know what the American Congress—the Congress of *Yenghedenia*—had done in regard to the creation of a Persian Mission. When he was told that at the end of the session the bill had been laid over for want of time, he expressed great regret, and said that his Government and people, especially the mercantile class, were growing very impatient for the arrival of the long-looked-for American Legation. He said that they were going to buy our cotton, our guns and our industrial inventions, and he did not seem to understand why, in so important and urgent a matter, the President could not act without the Congress. He had learned with pleasure the immense progress of *Yenghedenia*, and he was sure it would be to the benefit of his own country, at least, to contract diplomatic and commercial relations with her.

FERUCK KHAN received that day the official news of the signing of the treaty he had concluded with Lord COWLEY, by the Shah, at Bagdad. He was, in consequence, in a special good humor. I understood him to say that it would be ratified at Constantinople, contrary to what is asserted in the journals. He denied that the assertions of the Russian journal *Le Nord*, to the effect that the Shah had refused to sign till certain modifications, limiting the number of Consuls, were made, ever had any foundation in truth. The treaty allows England "as many Consuls as the most favored nation." Russia is the most favored nation, and is allowed a considerable number of Consuls. But Russia is friendly to Persia, and if Persia will ask her to reduce and fix the number of Consuls at a low figure, the English treaty falls, by necessity, to the standard of the most favored nation.

The Euphrates Railroad has been abandoned temporarily. A railroad from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf, a road of two hundred miles in length, is much needed by Russia, to bring her in communication with the Indian Seas. This road lies through a level country, and can be constructed at a small cost. Persia is unable to construct it herself, but she is ready, the Ambassador says, to give the contract to any foreign company that will. An American company could obtain it on the most favorable terms, since in that case there would be no political points to avoid. It would be a pure financial speculation so far as the builders were concerned.

FERUCK KHAN is concluding commercial treaties with all the maritime powers. The last one signed was that with Sardinia. At the same time he is visiting the manufactories and industrial museums, and is thus collecting materials to aid in the movement towards progress and civilization which he says, has commenced in his country. He was told that the Persian Government ought to send some of its competent men to the United States, to study there the great movement in material progress. He said that the moment that the two Governments had established reciprocal legations, this would be done, and indicated his principal secretary, MALCOLM, as the person who would undoubtedly be charged with the mission.

It is somewhat singular that France instead of England or the United States should have been chosen by the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE in which to study maritime progress. But whatever may be said of the intelligence of Russian officers, they are enormously in arrears on the question of maritime improvement, and may therefore derive great advantage even from a visit to French dock yards. I am told that one of the Admirals of the suite of the Grand Duke contended in argument with the American Minister, that the *Duke of Wellington* was a superior vessel to the new *Niagara*, that is to say, that she would prove superior in a single-handed conflict. He could not conceive the possibility of inventing more effective guns than those of the *Wellington*, and since her battery more than doubles that of the *Niagara* in point of number, he therefore argued that the superiority laid on her side. What hope can there be for a navy in which such "fogyism" prevails among its admirals?

Gen. TODLEBEN, whose studies differ from those of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, has left his suite, and is now at Cherbourg, examining the fortifications of the place.

The King of Bavaria, in turn, is visiting the various objects of curiosity in Paris, or, as the English say, is "doing the town." I met him yesterday afoot, going from the Tuileries to the Louvre; but I should never [illegible] the Opera last night, however, he was in [illegible]. NAPOLEON and the citizens treated his Majesty to an illumination on the Boulevard. The whole Court turned out in costume, the Cent-Gardes were in *grand tenu*, the Opera House dressed for a *fête*, and it was tolerably evident that LOUIS of Bavaria was dazzled. LOUIS NAPOLEON has all the appliances for a display at hand, and when he undertakes to employ them he does not often fail. The Monarchs and off-shoots of Monarchs who come to Paris, must go home considerably humbled in their ideas of their own grandeur and magnificence.

The Prince NAPOLEON's great success at Berlin has given immense satisfaction here to the Bonaparte family. This success is attributed mainly to his resemblance to his uncle, and in the present case that is exactly where the compliment lies.

MALAKOFF.

MODERN CHIVALRY OF VIRGINIA.

Grand Virginia Tournament at Rocky Ford, by the Knights of Fauquier and Loudon Counties—Splendid Rural Feast and Entertainment—The Hurdle Races—The Tournament Grounds—The Coronation of the Queen of Love and Beauty, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ROCKY CLIFF, Fauquier County, Va., Monday, June 22, 1857.

A grand Tournament and splendid rural entertainment came off last Friday in Loudon County, at Rocky Ford. It was given by the Chivalry of Upper Fauquier and Loudon to the fair and beauteous women of those counties. It is 967 years ago since tournaments first became the fashion, and many a crusader from the Holy Wars, who had won the spurs of Knighthood for his gallantry, could he have returned and been present, would have found it no easy task to have competed with our Virginia Knights. The ground selected for the tournament was one of the most charming and exquisite landscapes that the eye ever rested on. It was on a beautiful plain, skirted with forest trees, and bordered on one side by a pretty winding stream. Sloping hill sides, cultivated in rich, green fields of wheat, hemmed in the plain, with smiling valleys between. In the westward distance arose the mountains of the Blue Ridge, and to the southward lie the round tops of the Cobiers. Broad seats were placed between the trees at admirable distances for lovers, and for flirtations. A marquee, or large tent, was raised near the stream, for a ladies' dressing-room. Carriages, phætons, barouches, buggies, and horsemen were to be seen in every direction on the field.

The sports first commenced with a hurdle race. Four piles of brushwood about four feet high, and placed some fifty yards apart, composed the hurdles. The distance was six hundred yards, best three in five. Six horses entered, which, with their riders, presented a goodly array. At the sound of the bugle they got well off together; the horses leaped the hurdles beautifully, and the chevaliers showed great skill in riding. One or two horses bolted at the hurdles, however, and lost the race. After the third heat one of the most successful riders, Mr. HALL, fell from his horse, and the race was awarded to Mr. GREENE. The band of music from the stand now struck up some melting strains which echoed over the plain. I have rarely witnessed a more exciting race, or more graceful horsemanship.

The repast was now announced. A long table filled with the most delicate viands and the good things of this life were spread before us, and which were topped off with strawberries and cream, ice-cream, lemonade and native wines. A flow of soul and sentiment mingled with the feast, and many a toast was drunk to the chivalrous and the fair.

Preparations were now made for the tournament. Col. JNO. M. HARRISON, of Loudon, acted as Grand Marshal; J. W. ARMSTRONG, Esq., as Deputy Grand Marshal; and Dr. ELIASON, and Messrs. JNO. SCOTT and BRUCE GIBSON, of Fauquier, as Heralds. A bugle-blast from the Heralds proclaimed the lists to be open, and for all gallant Knights, who desired to break a lance in honor of their fair ladyes, to come forth. Armed with spears, and wearing the scarf or badge of their ladye-loves, the Knights appeared on prancing steeds, and were announced by the Heralds, with blasts of the bugle, as follows: Knight of Loudon, EDWARD GRADY; Knight of Markham, J. W. GREENE; Knight of Lindon, M. TALIAFERRO; Knight of Waites, H. FRENCH CARTER; Knight of Baltimore, JOS. COLVERT; Knight of Ravenswood, T. M. TURNER; Knight of Blue Ridge, EDWARD SMITH; Knight of Newstead, ALEX. GRAYSON; Knight of "Number Six," AUGUSTUS CARTER.

At the distance of about seventy-five yards were placed two stanchions, some ten feet apart, and a ring was suspended from the top, in the centre. The feat consisted of riding the horse at full speed through the stanchions, and taking off the ring on the point of the spear.

The Knights were now separately summoned at the sound of the bugle, and those who proved successful received the cheers of the spectators, and the plaudits of waving handkerchiefs at the hands of the fair, while the band struck up its liveliest airs. Those who failed received the laughs and jeers of the crowd, who were ever ready to amuse themselves at the expense of the vanquished.

The victory consisted in taking the ring off three times in succession. The contest now lies between the Knight of Markham, decidedly the best and most graceful rider in the lists, the Knight of Lindon, and the Knight of "Number Six," they having taken the ring three times respectively. After a hard struggle it was decided in favor of the Knight of Markham, who won the privilege of crowning the Queen of Love and Beauty, and the other two Knights to choose the Maids of Honor.

The Heralds proclaimed the victors and announced the coronation, when the music struck up, and carriages and horsemen were seen driving and dashing towards the throne of the cloth of gold. The Knight of Markham then approached, and having knelt before the beautiful Miss JENNIE HARRISON, addressed her in a most loyal and gallant speech, and with a wreath of flowers crowned her "Queen of Love and Beauty." Then came forth the Knight of Lindon, and bowing before the captivating and lovely Miss SUE GRAYSON, crowned her First Maid of Honor. Again came the Knight of "Number Six," and bending his knee to the bewitching and fascinating Miss SOPHIE CARTER, crowned her Second Maid of Honor. The Queen and her Maids of Honor then ascended the throne and received the homage of the gay cavaliers, as well as the congratulations of the fair sex. This ceremony over, the tournament broke up, leaving to linger on the mind for future days one of the most pleasant and delightful reminiscences of life.

I cannot close this hurried description of a scene which deserves an abler pen than mine, without mentioning, for the sake of my bachelor friends, that among the fairest and loveliest portion of Fauquier present, were Miss Minnie Harper and her sister Miss Sallie Harper, Miss Roberta Taliaferro and her sister Miss Cecile, Miss Sallie Powell, Miss Lucy Gray, Miss Betty Stephenson and her sister Miss Mittie, Miss Betty Armistead, Miss Mary Gibson, Miss Fanny Carter, Miss Luckett, Miss Colvert Miss Eliason, Miss Lemoine, Miss Judith A. Gibson, Miss Mary Hereford and Miss Lucy Gibson. Among the matrons were the accomplished and intellectual Mrs. John Scott, Mrs. Dulaney, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Colvert and Mrs. James Hill.

I must not forget to mention that Mr. JOHN SCOTT rode a mule in playful derision of the gallant Knights, and whose freaks and antics created great merriment and frequent shouts of laughter.

An exquisite sunset closed the scene, and thus ended as joyous a day of sport and pleasure as ever was succeeded by a starlight night in "old Virginny."

CŒUR DE LEON.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Distribution of Government Patronage—Ratio of North and South.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 23, 1857.

I sent you a few weeks ago a statement from the Treasury, showing the distribution of the Government treasure on deposit in the different States. I am now able to lay before your readers some of the most important, curious and interesting statistical information that has yet been published. It will prove invaluable to politicians.

The first is a table showing the amount of Government patronage distributed to citizens of the several States, as Foreign Ministers, Assistant Treasurers, Custom-House Officers, Weighers and Measurers, Surveyors of Public Lands, Indian Agents, Public Buildings, National Observatory, Naval Academy, Coast Survey, Commissioners of California Claims, Governors of Territories, Superintendents Public Buildings, Auditors, Clerks at Washington, &c., amounting to $5,357,530.

This sum, distributed to the several States, and the District of Columbia, according to Federal representation in the House of Representatives, allowing to the District one Representative, will give to each Representative of the States a control of patronage equal to the ratio of $22,798! This gives at a glance the amount of power and influence of each Representative, estimated in round dollars. The disbursements made to the Judiciary, the Postmasters of the country, and the Army and Navy proper, have all been omitted in the following table. But it contains all appropriations made by Congress, and direct attention is paid to the distribution of patronage by the Executive Departments. This statement also shows the excess over, and deficiency due to each State, according to its representation, which may not prove uninteresting at this time to office-seekers. Ohio, it will be perceived, has the largest deficit, but then, it must be remembered, it did not vote for Mr. BUCHANAN:

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT DUE AND ACTUALLY RECEIVED BY THE UNITED STATES SEPARATELY, WITH THE EXCESS AND DEFICIT OF EACH:

States.	No. Rep.	Amt. due each State.	Amount Received.	Excess.	Deficit.
Maine	6	$136,788	$225,052	$88,264	
N. H.	3	68,394	108,200	39,806	
Vermont	3	68,394	26,971		$41,423
Mass.	11	250,778	372,784	122,006	
R. Island	2	45,596	48,530	2,934	
Conn.	4	91,192	70,961		20,231
New-York	33	752,333	1,033,956	281,623	
New-Jersey	5	113,990	91,312		22,678
Penn.	25	569,950	444,937		125,013
Delaware	1	22,798	25,509	2,711	
Maryland	6	136,788	279,879	143,091	
Virginia	13	296,374	252,091		44,283
N. Carolina	8	182,384	65,817		116,577
S. Carolina	6	136,788	105,400		31,381
Georgia	8	182,384	55,207		127,177
Alabama	7	159,584	89,271		70,313
Mississippi	5	113,990	40,484		73,506
Louisiana	4	89,192	264,010	174,818	
Ohio	21	478,758	116,134		362,624
Kentucky	10	227,980	62,342		165,638
Tennessee	10	227,980	49,202		178,775
Indiana	11	250,778	69,168		181,610
Illinois	9	205,182	64,862		138,300
Missouri	7	159,584	31,550		128,034
Arkansas	2	45,596	54,100	8,504	
Michigan	4	91,192	98,813	7,621	
Florida	1	22,798	76,741	53,943	
Texas	2	45,596	80,963	35,367	
Iowa	2	45,596	76,580	30,984	
Wisconsin	3	68,394	70,707	2,313	
California	2	45,596	489,189	443,593	
D. C.	1	22,798	409,800	387,01[illegible]	
Total			$5,357,530		

By the following statement it will be perceived that the States voting against Mr. BUCHANAN have really received more patronage than the States that voted for him:

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF PATRONAGE RECEIVED BY STATES VOTING FOR AND AGAINST MR. BUCHANAN:

States Voting For.		States Voting Against.	
New-Jersey	$91,312	Maine	$225,052
Pennsylvania	444,937	New-Hampshire	108,200
Delaware	25,509	Vermont	26,971
Virginia	252,091	Massachusetts	372,784
North Carolina	65,817	Rhode Island	48,530
South Carolina	105,400	Connecticut	70,961
Georgia	55,207	New-York	1,033,956
Alabama	89,271	Maryland	279,879
Louisiana	264,010	Ohio	116,134
Kentucky	62,342	Michigan	98,813
Tennessee	49,202	Iowa	76,580
Indiana	69,168	Wisconsin	70,707
Illinois	64,862	Total	$3,528,517
Missouri	31,550		2,416,075
Mississippi	40,484		$112,442
Arkansas	54,100		
Florida	76,741		
Texas	80,963		
California	489,189		
Total	$2,416,075		

The annexed table shows that the amount of patronage received by the Northern States, exceeds that of the Southern States by $1,877,560.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT RECEIVED BY THE NORTH AND SOUTH, FREE AND SLAVE STATES:

States.	North.	States.	South.
Maine	$225,052	Delaware	$25,509
New-Hampshire	108,200	Maryland	279,879
Vermont	26,971	Virginia	252,091
Massachusetts	372,784	North Carolina	65,817
Rhode Island	48,530	South Carolina	105,400
Connecticut	70,961	Georgia	55,207
New-York	1,033,956	Alabama	89,271
New-Jersey	91,312	Mississippi	40,484
Pennsylvania	444,937	Louisiana	264,010
Ohio	116,134	Kentucky	62,342
Indiana	69,168	Tennessee	49,202
Illinois	64,862	Missouri	31,550
Michigan	98,813	Arkansas	54,100
Iowa	76,580	Florida	76,741
Wisconsin	70,707	Texas	80,963
California	489,189	Total	$1,582,566
Total	$3,410,126		
	1,582,566		
	$1,877,560 over Southern States.		

It has been rumored since Gen. WALKER's arrival in the United States, that, Major BENJ. MCCULLOCH was going to join his standard. The reasons given by the Major to the President for declining the Utah Governorship, that he is about to take unto himself a wife, is sufficient to contradict this fillibustering intention.

Commerce of the Belize.

The pacification of Central America, and the probability of a revival of the old Confederation, give additional interest to everything relating to the commerce and resources of that interesting part of the world.

Sir H. BARKLY's report to the British Government shows that the commercial position of that settlement is steadily improving, there being a slight increase in the value both of imports and exports, the latter having now reached something like a half million sterling, whilst the former fall little short of half that amount. Mr. STEVENSON, the superintendent, states, however, that the statistics of the export trade must not be regarded as an indication of the productive resources of the country, as many items of merchandise—as, for instance, cigars, cochineal, indigo, sarsaparilla, and others of less importance—merely pass through the settlement for shipment elsewhere, and ought to be entered as transit goods. The export trade would be greatly benefited by the introduction of an arrangement for warehousing goods in bond. Mr. STEVENSON strongly recommends such a system, and states his conviction that, whatever the effect on the revenue for the first year or two, the counterbalancing advantages in other respects would greatly improve the commercial position of the country, and, at the same time, in all probability, prove a permanent assistance, rather than a detriment, to the revenue. The shipping statistics show that four-fifths of the foreign vessels, and more than a third of the whole number of ships, frequenting the ports of Belize, were under the flag of the United States. The most interesting portion of Mr. STEVENSON's report, to which Sir H. BARKLY's dispatch is merely the introduction, is that which relates to the progress made of late years in developing the produce resources of the country, hitherto limited almost entirely to mahogany and logwood. For a long while no other description of agriculture was attempted than such as was necessary for the partial support of the laborers engaged in wood-cutting, and the most primitive processes even of manufacturing industry were not thought of. It was considered by those well acquainted with the country that there were many spots favorable to the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and several attempts were made, some on a large scale, but the results did not afford sufficient remuneration to induce the planters to repeat the experiment. Within the last few years, however, the cultivation of the cane has been attempted by the recent Spanish and Indian settlers in the northern district, who, though their processes are somewhat rude, have succeeded in establishing several small, but what Mr. STEVENSON considers "rather profitable" plantations near Corosal, and along the banks of the rivers in that part of the settlement. The spots suitable for this product are not of large extent, and this may be one reason why the cultivation of the cane on a large scale was not found remunerative and did not hold out sufficient inducement to planters with capital to continue planting. The tables show, however, that, with a comparatively restricted field for cultivation, and the absence of anything like scientific methods of cultivation and manufacture, there has been of late years a gradually increasing pressure on the revenue derived from sugar and rum, the aggregate produce being very considerable, though sent into Belize in small quantities. In consequence of sugar cultivation being in its infancy, and to a certain extent experimental, no duty has yet been imposed on these articles, the Legislature considering it important to encourage that description of immigration and cultivation, and Mr. STEVENSON states that the mahogany and logwood cutters have been benefited by the new industry as well as those engaged in it.

Crops in Ohio and Kentucky—Beef Cattle—Clay's Monument.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 22, 1857.

Since my last communication I have visited the valleys of the Little and Great Miami rivers in Ohio, and the country between Cincinnati and this place. From my own observation, and from what I can gather from farmers, I am safe in saying that the prospects for a very large yield of wheat in the sections named were never better at this season of the year. Early in the Spring the fields were quite unpromising, and the reports of extensive Winter killing were not wholly unfounded; but the weather has been remarkably propitious for such fields. I have to-day conversed with several farmers, who say they will have from 15 to 25 bushels of wheat per acre on ground which looked so poor in March that they would have plowed them up had there not been too much wet weather to allow them to do so. The corn in the two Miami valleys, though late, looks very fine. Hereabouts this crop is quite as backward as in Ohio, and it is now suffering badly for want of hoeing. I also notice that some of the wheat fields to the north of this place show a thinner "stand" than usual, but this is not the general condition. Considerable hemp is grown in this section, and it now promises well.

This is a great stock country, and large numbers of cattle are now being collected for Northern and Eastern markets. From the freight-books of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, I learned that 919 cattle and 3,136 hogs were shipped over that road last week, the cattle being chiefly forwarded to the East. Most of the beef consumed in Cincinnati is driven in from Northern Kentucky. The number was still larger the preceding week. To-day I counted 18 car-loads of cattle going northward. They say, here, that New-Yorkers need have no forebodings of a scarcity of beef, for some time yet; for, at present prices, Kentucky can send forward a few thousands, to say the least.

In the Great Miami Valley, from Cincinnati to Dayton, a distance of 60 miles, I noticed that the fruit-trees are much injured by the *measuring worms*, which are less easily subdued than the caterpillars, as the former do not collect in nests or clusters, like the latter. The only way to destroy them will be, to go over the orchards, in Winter or early Spring, before the leaves are in the way, and destroy the webs.

Great preparations are being made at this place for the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Henry Clay Monument on the 4th of July. The occasion will doubtless be one of great interest. I visited the site of the monument this afternoon, in the Cemetery or "City of the Dead," which is just on the western border of Lexington, one mile from the Court-House. A solid foundation of mason work, 40 feet square, is already laid even with the surface of the ground. The statesman's remains repose a few rods distant in a plain grave, with no stone or pillar to mark the spot. They are to be removed to a vault under the monument, when erected. "Ashland," his late residence, is one and a half miles East of the Court-House.

J.

Prevention of Railroad Accidents.

THURSDAY, June 25, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Accidents on our City Railroads are almost of daily occurrence, and yet by a simple alteration in the construction of the cars they might be entirely prevented. The remedy is so apparent that it is very strange it has not been adopted by the Railroads for their pecuniary interest as well as for the cause of humanity. By having the casing extend nearly down, and entirely around the wheels—brought to a point front and rear—it would not only prevent the dust from rising, but render it utterly *impossible* for even the body of a child to be carried under the wheels. The expense would not be over $25 per car, and our Railroads should be compelled to provide as far as practicable against the numerous accidents.

HUMANITY.

A WIDOW MURDERED IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY BY A SCHOOL TEACHER.—The Ogdensburg papers give particulars of a murder in Louisville, St. Lawrence County, for which the accused was examined on Saturday last. EDWIN ELDRIDGE, of Louisville, was arraigned, charged with the murder of Mrs. GOULD, a widow. The evidence showed that ELDRIDGE resided at Louisville in December last, and taught school during the Winter. After his school closed in March last he went to Mr. BRITTON's, where the deceased resided, to board, and was on intimate terms with her, and informed the family that they were shortly to be married. About the middle of May last arsenic was seen in a valise of ELDRIDGE's. On the 25th Mrs. GOULD was taken sick, and her symptoms were such as usually follow cases of poisoning. She died on the 30th. A *post mortem* examination revealed the fact that she was *enciente*. On being charged with having committed the offence he attempted to poison himself, but took so much that it operated as an emetic, and did not destroy life. The Court held him for trial, and he is now safely lodged in jail.

THE INDIAN MURDERS.—We have already given an account of the attack, by a band of one hundred Cheyenne Indians, on a company of emigrants on their way to California—the killing of four men, and the wounding of two men and one woman. We now learn that the party consisted of C. B. WEAVER and wife, A. P. WEAVER, R. WEAVER, M. LEWIS, SAMUEL SMITH, E. GARRISON, J. SMITH, WM. SMITH and J. HUBSTEIN, from Carrol County, Ark., and Berry County, Mo. Two rounds were fired, and then the Indians robbed the waggons; and, meanwhile, two of the men escaped to the Younkin settlement, where a company of twelve men was raised, with provisions and arms, and immediately proceeded to the relief of the defeated party.

THE PEABODY INSTITUTE.—The Trustees of the Peabody Institute offer three premiums, one of $500 for the plan of the building and estimates which shall obtain a preference over all, one of $300 for the plan and estimates next in order of preference, and one of $200 for the third best plan. The Trustees reserve the right to make use of the plans and estimates to which the premiums are awarded, and also to employ or not the authors of them to superintend the construction of the building. The building of this noble institution is in the hands of an able Committee, composed of some of the first business men of our city, and will without doubt be pushed forward with as much speed as the nature of the undertaking will allow.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

FIVE MEN HUNG.

Execution of John LaPointe, Israel Shoultz and Jacob Nuebling, at St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Saturday, 20th June.

JOHN LA POINTE, ISRAEL SHOULTZ and JACOB NUEBLING, were executed yesterday afternoon in the yard of the St. Louis County Jail. The platform of the scaffold was about twelve feet square, and twenty-five feet from the ground, the cross being about eight feet above it, and the extent of the drop five feet. A strong flight of some thirty steps led to the platform. Upon the latter was a bench for clergymen and officers, and fronting it three chairs for the condemned men. Behind the chairs was the trap, a trestle of some three and a half feet in width, to fall downward upon hinges. The most painful portion of the scene was the presence of LA POINTE's mother, who alternately knelt upon the stones and prayed and paced the yard distractedly. She was at length induced to retire into the jailor's apartment.

The press had properly been, at the prisoners' request, excluded from their cells, but we learned that they had passed the night waking, except SHOULTZ, who had slept a little; and further, that they remained in a firm, cheerful and resigned state of mind. At about 1½ o'clock the last meal was carried up to them, of which each partook but sparingly. Shortly after 2 o'clock the gate of the jail opened and the fearful procession appeared, in charge of Marshal SMITH and his deputies, JOHN LA POINTE, accompanied by his priest, came first. His once robust form and ruddy face were now weak and pallid. He tottered mechanically onward with his eyes dim and half closed, and lips moving as if in prayer. After a glimpse of the scaffold, his head dropped and he toiled up the fatal steps with evident difficulty. ISRAEL SHOULTZ, supported by Father PARIS, of the Cathedral, followed. His white face shone with resolution, his lips were strongly compressed, his eye was dauntless and his step quick and nervous. He bore his part with an air of marked heroism, which would have honored a martyr. Between his carriage and that of JACOB NUEBLING, who, with his priest, and followed by the officers of the law, closed the brief but awful procession—the contrast was painful. NUEBLING looked anxiously about among the spectators, and with a singular mixture of imploring grief and social pleasure, stopped to shake hands with those whom he could recognise. Several weeks ago we saw him buoyed with hope, and felt it charitable to advise him to be less sanguine. He remembered us, and we cannot forget the earnest grasp of his cold hand, his wild but grateful look and his tremulous tones.

On the scaffold the religious exercises were deliberate and prolonged. We were too distant distinctly to hear them. Each of the felons had a crucifix—NUEBLING continually clutched and kissed, gazed upon, and prayed to his—convulsively. After prayer, SHOULTZ rose, mounted his chair, and briefly addressed the spectators. He was collected and his step was firm. He said:

"MY FELLOW-CITIZENS—I have now come upon the scaffold this day to die. I am a cripple. At nine months old I was crippled, and have been a cripple since, and to-day I come here to die. I trust to die a Christian. I believe that I am a Christian. If one was ever a Christian I believe that I am. I hope to die in the grace of God. Fellow-citizens, farewell."

NUEBLING then rose and delivered himself rather incoherently, substantially thus:

GENTLEMEN: I have now got to die. I never had a thought to murder any person. But I have got to die, and I know God will take care of me. Gentlemen, I am a Christian. All that I did to the person (his wife) I thought was my duty. But I forgive all. I thank you all who have been kind to me. I may look like a murderer to some of you, but God in Heaven knows my heart, and that is enough for me. For you who think I did wrong, I pray that you may all do better. Gentlemen, good-bye.

NUEBLING speaks English quite imperfectly, and was much agitated in speaking. At one time it appeared that he would have to desist, but he recovered and concluded.

LA POINTE declined to speak from the scaffold. But Father PARIS assured us that he at length, on the night preceding, acknowledged that he was satisfied with the justice of his fate; said that he had brought it upon himself by dissipation, but when in liquor he was wild and knew not what he was about, and that he felt that God had brought him to this end as the only means of his reformation.

The verdict and sentence of the Criminal Court, and the warrant for his execution, were next read by the Marshal to LA POINTE; the decision of the Supreme Court and the fatal warrant to SHOULTZ, and the same to NUEBLING. During the reading to him, NUEBLING, for a time, looked the Marshal full and clearly in the eye, but at length betook himself to a half-distracted kissing and embracing of the crucifix. The reading, with further religious exercises, occupied till nearly 3 P. M., when the priests took a painful farewell with kisses and tears of those unhappy men, in whose welfare they evinced so laborious a solicitude.

The prisoners rose, the chairs were taken away, and they turned to look upon the machinery of death. They were then successively led over the trap and placed upon an elevation, each with the noose before and just below him. The long white cap was then drawn over their heads and faces, to the neck, beginning with LA POINTE. NUEBLING's trepidation vented itself in a rapid series of invocations to "Jesus, Mary and Joseph!" The prop was now removed from beneath, almost simultaneously the drop fell, a half shriek was cut short in the air, and three mortals were passing out of life. SHOULTZ died tranquilly and soon. NUEBLING was shortly relieved; LA POINTE swayed and clutched fearfully for some minutes. After hanging for half an hour, the bodies were successively lowered into coffins, pronounced lifeless by [illegible], and given in charge to the friends of the deceased. The caps were not removed by the officers. The features of SHOULTZ retained their tranquil and firm expression. It was a deep relief to contrast the dreamless sleep of the condemned with the fearful emotions which had just agitated them.

No possible effort had been spared in behalf of the prisoners. A last appeal was yesterday morning made to the Governor for NUEBLING, in which we are told, the cabinet of his Excellency joined, but he was inflexible. "No power on earth can save NUEBLING," read the last telegraphic dispatch to his friends. For SHOULTZ, the judge who condemned him interposed in vain. May the terrible lesson prove salutary in its effects!

LA POINTE died for the brutal murder of ROBERT WHEATON, whom he killed in a drunken frenzy, with a shovel, at Carondelet, on the 15th of January last; SHOULTZ, for the shooting in a quarrel of HENRY INKAMP, on the 9th of June, 1856; and NUEBLING for the death of his wife, caused by his beating her with a stick of wood in a fit of rage.

Execution of Geo. W. Sharpe and John Johnson at Edwardsville, Ill.

From the Alton Courier.

The murderers, GEORGE W. SHARPE and JOHN JOHNSON, were executed yesterday.

The rarity of capital executions in this part of the country, together with the recent and very exciting history of this case, conspired to draw out a tremendous crowd of people to witness this the last and severest penalty of the law. It was estimated that there were between seven and eight thousand persons present, some of whom had come from a distance of fifty miles. They were of all ages, sexes, conditions and complexions. A large portion of them were Germans—friends, relatives and countrymen of the murdered man.

The spot chosen for the execution was in a ravine east of town, and on the County Poor House Grounds. The scaffold was a neat and substantial structure, as perfectly adapted to its use as anything could be. It was surrounded by rising ground in every direction, so that every person in the vast assemblage could obtain a perfect and near view of the awful tragedy. An area had been laid off by a temporary inclosure, which was guarded by a detachment of the Madison Guards. The Sheriff extended a permission—even an invitation—to the prisoners to address the audience, of which JOHNSON immediately availed himself.

He said he stood before his hearers a cold-blooded murderer, of which crime he had been found guilty, and for which he was soon to be so terribly yet so justly punished. In a few minutes, he and one of his companions in guilt would be suddenly launched into eternity, and sent into the presence of the great God whose laws they had violated, with the blood of their victim yet red upon their hands. But he had an humble hope that he had made his peace with God, and that, although his crime had been great, his salvation was sure. His soul was at peace; he had no malice in his heart, and he was ready and willing to meet the Judge of all the earth. His punishment, although terrible, was just, and he was prepared to meet it. If he had remained at home during his early youth, and obeyed the pious instructions of his mother, he would not now have been on the scaffold a condemned murderer. He hoped all the youth who heard him would take warning by his example, be influenced by the counsels of their good and pious mothers, keep out of bad company and bad habits, and thus avoid the terrible fate that had so soon overtaken him.

JOHNSON spoke with much feeling and earnestness and manifested deep emotion while speaking. His remarks were very appropriate to the occasion, and were listened to with respectful attention.

SHARPE seemed to desire to speak, but was so overcome with the horrors of his situation he was unable to do so.

SHARPE was terribly affected, and was really a pitiable object to behold. His eyes seemed to have almost lost all expression, and exhibited nothing but a glassy, death-like stare; his face was ashy pale, and showed no color save a livid purple hue; his hands were alternately and convulsively clasped and raised in supplication, and he constantly gave utterance to heart-rending moans of incoherent prayers. When requested to step forward upon the drop, he obeyed, exclaiming, "O Lord! have mercy on me! I dare not die! I'm afraid I'm not prepared!"

The ropes were adjusted round their necks, their arms were pinioned together across their backs, their hands tied, white muslin caps were drawn over their heads, and when all was ready, at a single stroke Sheriff JOE severed the cord which held the supporters of the drop, and in an instant the unfortunate murderers were suspended in mid air in the agonies of death.

They both struggled very much for more than a minute. In about two minutes after they fell, JOHNSON ceased to manifest any signs of life. SHARPE continued to struggle, though less and less, for full five minutes. The knot of the noose had slipped round to the back of his head, and the fall had failed to break his neck; he therefore lived until he was literally *choked to death*. They both fell about five feet, and if the knot had remained in the right position, his neck would have been instantly broken, of course.

After having hung full thirty minutes, the bodies were taken down, placed in handsome walnut coffins, and decently buried.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening,—Alderman CLANCY, President, in the Chair. The following is a verbatim copy of a resolution offered by Alderman FULLMER, and adopted by the Board:

"Whir as the Appropriation for Roads for 1857 was seventy five thousand Dollars and"

"Whir As the Roads are A Verry Bad Way and Very full of Ruts and Holes and ther is Now pleasure to Be had in A Ride out of town in Concequence of the uneven and Rudness"

"and Whir As the Riding Public Requre Somthing for their Money Thirore

Be it Resolved that the Road Master Be and he is hear By Requerd to have the Blooming Dale Road & 8d Avenue, put in the Best Order possible Immediately Or the streets Commetioner Be Requerd to Report to this Bord the Reson of the Delay at his Earliest Conveniance Possable"

"Presented By PETER FULLMER Alderman 16th Ward"

Alderman HARRIS offered a resolution to the effect that the City Inspector do not advertise for contracts to clean the streets, until a Committee of the Board prepare the specifications. The resolution was adopted.

A majority of the Committee on Public Health presented a report on the communication from the City Inspector in relation to the filthy condition of the streets and cellars at the Bowery extension. They state that the streets in question are neither paved nor graded, nor surveyed, and the cellars in the vicinity are not in such condition as to call for the immediate attention of the City Inspector. They state, also, that Roosevelt-street is in a filthy condition, and requires the immediate attention of the City Inspector, to guard against epidemics in that locality. They therefore recommend that immediate action be taken.

Alderman BLUNT made a minority report, censuring the Committee for not having acted with greater promptness.

The majority report was adopted.

Several communications were received from the City Inspector relative to certain streets.

A resolution was passed appropriating $125 for the procurement of three new flags for the City Hall, and for repairing the old ones.

The ordinance, regulating the Street Commissioner's Department, came in from the Board of Councilmen, with the indorsement of the special Committee. It was strongly opposed by Alderman TUCKER, who considered it a foul wrong.

Alderman FULLMER complained that although he was a member of the Committee, he had not been invited to take part in its deliberations.

Alderman MCSPEDON said he was personally responsible for his conduct in the matter, as Chairman of the Committee. He said there was a time when he would not have reported such an ordinance. But matters had changed, and now he had signed it.

The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen, by a vote of 14 to 5.

Five hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

DEATH OF EX-ALDERMAN CORNELL.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Alderman COUNTER, and adopted unanimously:

Whereas, Information has been received of the death of WM. H. CORNELL, who for several years occupied in the Common Council of this City the offices of Alderman and Assistant Alderman of the Seventeenth Ward; who, during his official career, enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and carried with him in his retirement from office the good will of all; and as a mark of respect to the memory of one whose life has been devoted to the public welfare, therefore,

Resolved, That, deeply sympathizing with the family, and the relatives and immediate friends of the deceased, we tender them our sincere condolements, and as a mark of respect to his memory, we will attend his funeral in a body, from his late residence, No. 84 Second-street, at 4 o'clock P. M., June 26.

The resolution was seconded by Aldermen STEERS and TUCKER, in appropriate terms. And to their remarks the President, Alderman CLANCY, added a more lengthy eulogy.

The Board then adjourned to Monday evening next, at 5 o'clock.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday.

WIDENING OF ELM-STREET.

A petition was presented to widen and extend Elm street to Chambers street, as a means of relieving Broadway. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

SUMMER SESSION.

A resolution was adopted limiting the number of Sessions during the months of July, August and September, to eight nights in each month.

CARRIAGES IN THE PARK.

A resolution was offered requesting his Honor, the Mayor, to station a policeman in front of the City Hall to prevent vehicles entering.

Councilman OTTARSON thought the erection of posts would supersede the necessity of the appointment.

Councilman HUGHES withdrew the motion, as he said, to save time.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

A resolution was offered by Councilman REILLY, that the City Inspector be, and hereby is directed to stay all proceedings in relation to advertising for bids for cleaning the streets of the City, until the specifications therefor shall have been adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor. Referred to Committee on Conference.

DEATH OF EX-ALDERMAN W. H. CORNELL.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted expressive of sympathy with the family of the late Alderman W. H. CORNELL, and that the Common Council will attend his funeral.

CENTRAL PARK.

A report of the Committee on Assessments, confirming the assessments for the Central Park, was adopted.

NEW FIRE HOSE.

The report of the Committee on Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen, concurring in the recommendation of the Chief Engineer to furnish 75,000 feet of new hose for that department, was referred to the fire department of this Board.

The Board then went into Committee.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S SALARY.

A report was brought up recommending that the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be raised to $5,000.

Councilman KENNARD was opposed to the motion. CORNELIUS ANDERSON never asked for an increase. The late incumbent had served several years and towards the end of his term his salary was raised $500 per annum. The present holder had only occupied the office five months.

Councilman MCCAHILL argued for the propriety of the increase. The present Engineer was an honest man and would not avail himself of the pickings and stealings.

Councilman OTTARSON thought the honor of the office ought to be sufficient pay, while members of that Board of Councilmen were working for nothing.

Councilman FRANKLIN would vote for the increase.

Councilman HUGHES also argued for it.

The President thought this salary ought not to be raised at the expense of the whole Department. After only four months of service he was not prepared to vote for the increase. Thomas Franklin served the office for $500; Jonathan Cox and others received $1,000. There were no districts at that time; firemen had to wander over the whole city. The Common Council actually reduced the salary of Jameson Cox to $500. He was sorry that he had not the papers referring to Mr. Anderson's acceptancy of office in 1837. His salary was not over $2,000, and subsequently raised to $3,000. He was willing to increase the Chief Engineer's salary if it appeared that his duties were more onerous than formerly, but at present there was no proof of it, nor had the discipline of the Department been amended. He thought the application indelicate; the Chief Engineer had not asked for it; it was done by the gentleman from the Fifty-fifth, (Councilman HASWELL.) There had been few fires during the past four months; the City had been comparatively free. It might be owing to the exertions of the Chief Engineer, but longer time was needed to show that, and he could only regard the application as highly hasty and indecent. He would move it be made special order for the first Monday in September.

Councilman JONES hoped the Board would move with some discretion and act intelligently. We were proud of our unpaid volunteer corps. When it was proposed to pay liberally, not only the Chief, but also the Assistants, what was to prevent the lower offices, the people, from justly demanding a salary? If the Chief did not ask for this increase, why give it him? The introduction of a paid system, (including the Assistants,) equivalent to an increase of $14,000 annually, was the introduction of a new principle. It was monstrous to adopt the proposition, and it would soon amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Councilman CRANE would vote for the increase.

Councilman BRADY would ask whether former engineers had not done even an equivalent amount of duty for even $500. Mr. Howard had certain expenses, in accompanying visitors to the City, he did his duty no doubt, but was already sufficiently paid.

Councilman CRANE would assume the responsibility of saying that Mr. Howard had asked for an increase of salary—he had the expenditure of $90,000 per annum, and as he had voted for increase of all salaries he would vote for this. He believed large salaries made men honest.

Councilman OTTARSON said the principle was weak. Was a man's honesty of such a character that it needed an additional $2,000 of salt to keep his honesty sweet and fresh? Who doubted Howard's honesty. But was that any reason for lavish payment?

The President said that if the Board made the salary $5,000 every man would go in for it; there would be a rush to get the place, not for the honor, but to put in a man for the sake of the money who was unfit for it.

On vote for the President's amendment, postponing the matter to September—affirmative 17, negative 21.

An amendment to give the assistants $1,000 per annum was lost. On vote, the original resolution was adopted, the Committee agreeing to report in favor of the proposed increase of the Chief Engineer's salary to $5,000.

[Mr. Howard was present during the proceedings.]

The Committee rose and reported, and adjourned to the first Monday in July.

THE POLICE.—The Police Commissioners did nothing of interest yesterday. It is understood that their force is large enough for present purposes, and that for the present they will make no further appointments.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, June 26.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 36, 44, 49, 57, 58, 61.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 9, 11, 70, 148, 107, 142, 6, 131, 175, 215, 7, 164, 242.

SUPERIOR COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 2766, 2092, 2800, [illegible]

[illegible] SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. [illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JUNE 25.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. Louis Schuster.—The defendant in this case was indicted for passing counterfeit half dollars. An innkeeper in Newburg testified that the defendant asked him to give him bills for change, and that he gave him $5 in change, out of which two or three pieces were bad. A keeper of a saloon in the place also testified to his passing a bad half dollar in payment for some beer; and another man to his passing a similar one for some oysters. When arrested there were found upon the defendant several counterfeit half and quarter dollars. It was proved also that after his arrest he slipped a $5 bill into the policeman's pocket.

The defendant on the contrary proved by a grocery keeper, that having taken some counterfeit money he kept it separate in his drawer, and his boy, unknown to him, changed a bill for the defendant, and the counterfeit coin was then gone from the drawer.

An innkeeper testified to a stranger coming to his place, and on his introduction, employing the defendant to carry him to Ellenville. It was also proved *that on the way over they stopped to get a drink*, that Shuster offered a bill in payment for it which the barkeeper could not change, and the stranger then changed the bill for him, giving half dollars for it. Another witness testified that he told Shuster he ought to give the policeman something for his politeness when he was arrested, and that Shuster afterwards told him he had done so. The defendant also proved good character by residents of Ellenville, where he himself lived.

The Jury could not agree and were discharged.

N. Y. SUPERIOR COURT.—TRIAL TERM—JUNE 24.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

CLAIM FOR COMMISSIONS ON SALE OF PANAMA HATS.

John Prentice vs. Juan F. Valenzuela.—This was an action upon an assigned claim for commissions. It was tried without a jury.

The defendant, from New Granada, Central America, arrived in New-York in February last, with a consignment of Panama hats, 3,000 dozens, of varieties suitable for the wholesale trade. The complaint alleged that after his arrival here he personally made an arrangement, or contract, with Mr. Bryan, doing a commission business, the assignor of the plaintiff, to make sale of the hats at a commission of five per cent. That B. procured a customer for and effected a sale of 349 dozens to Leland & Co., of this City, upon which commissions were unpaid. This action was commenced by attachment.

It appeared in evidence on the trial, that the arrangement between B. and the defendant was made through an interpreter, whose testimony was not procured, as he had left for South America. The services of an interpreter were secured by the defendant. It was, therefore, contended that in interpreting, he was acting as defendant's agent, and his conversation with Mr. B. was as if held directly with the defendant himself, who was bound by the version in English of his words as given by the interpreter. But his Honor excluded evidence of what the interpreter had said, and held that he must be produced, or evidence given of some authority to him as agent of the defendant, other than that implied from the fact of his having acted as interpreter.

It was shown that Mr. Bryan had first brought the Panama hats to the knowledge of Leland & Co., and obtained from them an offer, which resulted in the purchase of the 349 dozen by them.

It appeared further, in evidence, that the goods had been consigned to Cesar & Paull, a commission house in the City, who had effected insurance upon them in advance of their arrival. That C. & P. held them for sale, and had charged commissions, in their accounts with V., the defendant, upon the very lot sold to Leland & Co. They denied the contract with Bryan, and claim that he was not entitled to compensation at all.

The Court held that the plaintiff, upon the lot of hats sold, was entitled to brokerage commissions, namely, one per cent., amounting to $58 45, and gave judgment in his favor for that amount.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Devereux; for the defendant, Messrs. Foster & Thompson.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

DECISIONS.

William S. King vs. Robert Hogan.—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer.

Archibald Montgomery vs. Thomas Edmonds.—Motion for leave to issue execution granted.

Samuel P. Quintpel vs. B. Britton.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $5 costs.

Christian Hiner vs. Bernard Stell.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

Edward Hore vs. Joseph Hunt.—Motion granted, &c.

James Meyer, &c. vs. John H. Archer, &c.—Motion granted.

David Stevens, &c. vs. William Connoly.—Motion to dissolve injunction granted.

YELLOW FEVER IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The following is an extract from a letter dated at Montevideo, April 14:

"In the beginning of last month the yellow fever broke out in a most malignant form, and upwards of 400 have already fallen victims to the disease which has spread over the city. It commenced in a part of the town which had, for some years past, been the receptacle for all the refuse of animal matter thrown from the Barracas, and which had become a mass of the most offensive character. The place is nearly deserted, and all who can have retired to the country."

THE CROPS.—A gentleman traveling in the interior, writes us that, though backward, the crops in the valleys of Tennessee look remarkably well and promising. There was a greater increase in the quantity of land sown to wheat throughout East Tennessee than ever before. That sown on the high land (mountains, &c.,) has been greatly Winter-killed. The prospect for corn in that region is very flattering. The ravages of the chinch bug, cut worm, and fly are creating much alarm among the Virginia tobacco growers, our friend informs us.—*Washington Star.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 25, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and drooping. Pearls, $7 68¾@$7 75; Pots, $7 87½@$8, per 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is in fair demand, partly for export, while other kinds are rather sparingly sought after, at our quotations: Java, 15½c.@16c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@12¾c.; Jamaica, 12c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 10½c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@11¾c.; Costa Rica, 13½c. [illegible] ℔.

COTTON—Is in request, and is on the advance. Middling Uplands, 14½c.@14¾c.; do. Gulfs, at 14¾c.@14¾c.; and other kinds at proportionate prices, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is steadily improving in demand and value. Sales 12,000 bbls. in lots, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 50@$6 55
Straight State	6 55@ 6 60
Extra State	6 75@ 7 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 45@ 6 75
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 55@ 6 70
Fancy Michigan	6 65@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 75@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 00@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 30@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75@10 00
Extra Missouri	7 75@10 50

Canadian is unaltered. Sales have been reported of about 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 40@$9 for superfine to very choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern continues in pretty good request, at rising prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,100 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 30@$10 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid, at $4 25@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $4 for Jersey, and $4 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in request and is rather more valuable. Sales 13,000 bushels, including prime Canadian White at $1 92; ordinary Western White at $1 80; and fair Western Red at $1 54@$1 55 ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet, at $1 18@$1 22 ℔ bushel. A sale of Barley was reported at $1 [illegible] ℔ bushel. Oats are moderately dealt in and are steady; 64c.@66c. for Western; 60c.@66c. for State; 58c.@65c. for Canadian; 62c.@66c. for Jersey; 57c.@[illegible]c. for Pennsylvania, and 56c.@58c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is active and advancing. Sales 48,000 bushels, at 80c.@85c. for unsound and inferior; 88c.@89c. for mixed; 89c.@90c. for Yellow; and 90c.@98c. for White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 600 bales River taken at 65c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—We heard of sales of 30 bales last year's crop at 9c.@12c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—Unchanged.

LEAD—Dull and somewhat nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues very limited, and prices favor buyers. Porto Rico, 60c.@67½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@60c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.@52½c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c.@75c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine in good request, and is worth 44c.@45c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Exhibit no important change.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and decidedly cheaper, but is reported active at the reduced prices. Sales: 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $21 75@$22 for Mess, and $18 90@$19 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are steady at 11c.@11½c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is quiet and nominal at 11¾c.@12¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard is moderately inquired for, at languid prices. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14¼c.@14¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair request at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 425 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef, $28@$31 ℔ tc. Beef Hams $18@$24 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@20c. for new Ohio; 18c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@26c. prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8½c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Is in good demand at full rates—$4 37½@$5 37½ for ordinary to prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are dull and somewhat nominal.

WHISKY—Is in good demand at 33c., but is generally held at 34c. ℔ gallon. Sales unimportant.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet and languid. To Liverpool—Cotton, 3s. 6d.@3s. ℔ bale; Flour, 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 2d.@2½d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 3d.@3d. ℔ tierce; Resin, [illegible]@3d., and Heavy Goods, 25s.@30s. ℔ ton. Southern ports, proportionate quotations.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, LACE SETS, COLLARS, BASQUES, &c.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SWISS SETS.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED TRAVELING SETS.
POINT LACE AND HONITON SETS.
POINT LACE, HONITON, MALTESE, JACONET, LINEN AND SWISS COLLARS.
EMBROIDERED, DOTTED AND MARSEILLES BASQUES.
Below cost of importation.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
ALL SILK MANTILLAS.
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH THREAD CIRCULARS.
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS.
MANTILLAS of every description.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

SELLING OFF GREATLY BELOW COST.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS wish to make the most of the short time that they have before REBUILDING, so are selling goods at astonishingly low prices.
SILKS, FOULARDS, BAREGES, TRAVELING MATERIALS, LAWNS, PRINTS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
No. 305 (old number 90) Canal-st.,
4 doors from Broadway.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK DUSTERS
Selling At $1 50,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 361 Broadway.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
In consequence of the unprecedented unfavorableness of the present season, which has unavoidably entailed an unusual overplus of stock, and with a view to effect the sale of the same prior to the receipt of extensive Fall importations, which are in course of selection under the supervision of the subscriber, who is now in Europe, it has been determined, on and after Monday, June 22, to submit the large and varied stock of
SILK MANTILLAS,
SILK BASQUES,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
AND CIRCULARS, &c., &c.
At such prices as must tend to secure the desired object.
Ladies are respectfully invited to give the stock an early inspection.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

THE "IPHIGENIE" CIRCULAR.
A new and beautiful garment,
In black and white check,
At $6.
A large variety will be opened
On Monday, June 22,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
Of black and white check,
At $3 50.
An immense assortment will be opened
On Monday, June 22,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
Two more cases black and white checks,
18 cents a yard,
On sale this week at retail,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

MALTESE MITTS.
A large and varied assortment at reduced prices.
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway.

500 PIECES FOULARD SILKS, YARD WIDE,
Only 60 cents per yard,
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway.

50 PER CENT. UNDER PRICE.
500 PIECES SATIN PLAID BAREGE,
At 2s. 6d. per yard,
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
Of black and white checks,
$3 50.
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

FOR LADIES' TRAVELING DRESSES AND DUSTERS.
BLACK AND WHITE CHINE D'ETE,
25 cents per yard,
At retail this week,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS,
For traveling cloaks and dresses.
For sale this week at retail,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEARLY READY:
A NEW LIBRARY EDITION,
Much Enlarged and Thoroughly Revised, of
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From its Origin in Greece Down to the Present Day.
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TO DRUGGISTS, &c.—ADVERTISEMENTS for the next (July) number of the *American Druggists' Circular* must be sent in until the 20th inst. at latest. Ten cents a line for each and every insertion. Sent to 15,000 (fifteen thousand) druggists and physicians throughout America. Office, No. 36 Beekman, corner William-st. Hours from 10 to 4.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE—THE great criminal paper, being a perfect record of crime throughout the world, and embellished with portraits of living criminals. Issued weekly. Annual subscription $2; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, office of NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

CHAS. W. MOSEMAN, CALL ON YOUR brother, corner of Water and Beekman-sts., immediately, as he has something of great advantage to communicate to you. If not in the City, write without fail.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 26, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for celebrating the 4th of July, and hear the favorable report of the Committee; let every member be present to hear something to their advantage.
By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

HOLLAND LODGE NO. 8, F. A. M.—THE brethren are requested to attend the funeral of the late Treasurer, J. V. D. WYCKOFF, on FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 64 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.
The members of Phoenix Chapter No. 2 are also invited.
R. R. BOYD, W. M.
SYLVESTER LAY, Secretary.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE M. W. Grand Lodge of the ancient and honorable fraternity of F. & A. M. of the State of New-York, are requested to attend the funeral of R. W. WM. H. CORNELL, Past Grand Treasurer, at his late residence, No. 34 2d-st., THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE WANTED—By a family giving up housekeeping. Address STORAGE, this office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets ....50 cents—Children ....Half price
FRIDAY EVENING, June 26.
Fourth week of the unprecedented triumph of
JEROME'S NEW COMIC FAIRY PANTOMIME,
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD.
Mounted with new and beautiful scenery, tricks, transformations, costumes, accessories, &c.
Antoine in his great character of ....Bianco
The cast embracing names of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
The evening entertainments to commence with the ballet of the SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The talented and beautiful
SIGNORITA ROLLA,
premier danseuse assoluta of La Scala, at Milan; La Fenice, at Venice; the Imperial Opera, Paris; and Her Majesty's Theatre, London, has arrived in the *Persia*, and will shortly appear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
The admirable comedy, in three acts, called
LOVE'S TELEGRAPH,
having fully sustained its previously acquired reputation by the achievement of an almost
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS,
and having been received by a discerning audience with
ACCLAMATIONS OF DELIGHT,
will be repeated this evening, with its beautiful new scenery, dresses, appointments, and its truly eminent cast.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 26, 1857,
LOVE'S TELEGRAPH.
Princess Blanche ....Miss Laura Keene
Arthur de Solberg ....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Baron Pumpernickel ....Mr. Burnett
To conclude with the highly successful extravaganza,
VARIETY,
with all its beautiful scenery, music, dresses, &c., for the last night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
To-night, FRIDAY, June 26, 1857,
The great American actress,
MISS ELIZA LOGAN,
will repeat her celebrated character of
JULIET,
in Shakespeare's beautiful tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
which has been received on each night of its representation with the
MOST RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE,
by audiences
CROWDED FROM PIT TO CEILING.
She will be sustained by Mr. G. Jordan, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Canoll, Mrs. Vernon, and other prominent members of the company.
A favorite FARCE will follow.
TO-MORROW, June 27—Benefit of MISS LOGAN, when she will appear as PAULINE, in Bulwer's play of THE LADY OF LYONS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY
SEVENTEENTH NIGHT OF
MR. AND MRS. WM. J. FLORENCE,
THE IRISH BOY AND YANKEE GIRL.
FRIDAY,
IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.
Pat ....Mr. Wm. J. Florence
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WORKING THE ORACLE.
Mr. Wm. J. Florence ....in........Five characters
Mrs. Wm. J. Florence ....in........Five characters
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Nan ....Mrs. Wm. J. Florence

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, June 26,
The entertainments will commence with the historical drama entitled
BONAPARTE, OR THE SIEGE OF MOSCOW.
After which, Fancy Dance by Miss Price.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of the
SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
To conclude with the Drama of
MATTEO FALCONE.

GRAND CONCERT.
A Grand Concert will be given on SATURDAY EVENING, June 27, at Dodworth's Saloon, with the eminent talent of Madame GAZZANIGA, and Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, GUYON, ALBITES. Tickets at HALL & SON'S and BREUSING'S and SCHARFENBERG'S.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FRIDAY, JUNE 26, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of Mr. ELDRIDGE. On which occasion Mme. Ponisi, Mr. E. G. France, Mr. J. S. Nims and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hale have tendered their valuable assistance. The excellent comedy, in 3 acts, of MARRIED LIFE. After which, THE KING'S GARDENER. In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the melodrama of THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO, into which the entire first floor of the establishment has been converted, is open at all hours, and includes a collection the most complete. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

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FOR SALE—THE YACHT "BLACK EAGLE," of 30 tons, copper-fastened throughout, drawing 5 feet 6 inches, keel boat, with four berths in the cabin, water-closet, &c. To be seen at the foot of 11th-st., East River.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, with excellent City references; one as nurse and seamstress, is competent to take charge of a baby, makes children's clothes, ladies' fancy sewing, makes shirts, does flouncing, alters neatly, wages $8 by the month, or $2 a week; the other as regular waitress and chambermaid, takes charge of the silver, the country preferred, wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, who can take charge of a baby from its birth and do plain sewing; has no incumbrance. Can produce the best of City reference as to capability. Apply at No. 151 East 24th-st. for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A HIGHLY recommended young English woman to do general housework in a small family. Also, for a competent chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, and two Protestant German girls, with three years' reference each. Apply at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A FIRST CLASS laundress, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and seamstress, as waiter and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework in the City or country, by very active girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing, by a respectable young woman. Good City reference. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 142 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of children. Best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 92 1st-place, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a young woman, or as chambermaid; plain sewing. Good City references. Call at No. 142 West 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as wet nurse in a *private family who has lost her baby 3 weeks old. Call* or address, for 2 days, No 46 Mott st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 11 6th-st., first floor, back room.

THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND.—A MAN AS nurse to the sick, who has had much experience, offers his services. Satisfactory references will be given and required. For further particulars, inquire at No 483 Pearl-st., or No. 120 Chatham-st., or No 230 East Broadway.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

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WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN, OF GOOD address. To such a one a profitable employment can be had. Address CRISPIN, *Times* office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a small private family; wages $5 per month. Apply at No. 133 East Broadway.

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HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

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BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, also parlor with bedroom adjoining, to let with board to gentlemen and their wives. House first class, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 25 East 26th-st., a few doors from 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1961 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BETWEEN Wall-st. and Fulton ferries; a private family offer to one or two gentlemen a large airy room, with breakfast and tea, and the comforts of a pleasant home. The house is delightfully situated, and has every modern convenience. The most satisfactory reference required. A note addressed to Box No. 2,071, New-York Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 40 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 72 2d-av.

NOTICE TO PERSONS LOOKING FOR ROOMS.—A young English widow lady whose family consists of herself and servant only, occupying a small and convenient house below Canal-st., and near Broadway, having more room than she requires, would be pleased to make arrangements with a party who would be willing to pay for all the comforts and freedom of a plain, quiet, and genteel home. It is hoped that none will *answer this who are not willing to pay liberally for the* above accommodations. For full particulars address, for one week, Mrs. M. A. W., Broadway Post-Office.

COMPTON HOUSE—CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 24th-st. Furnished rooms to let, with or without board. The house and furniture are both new, and visitors will find everything neat and clean.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS AT REASONABLE terms—coolest rooms in town. Parlors, large and small rooms adjoining; gas, baths, &c.; delightful in Summer, particularly. Unexceptionable reference required. Apply at No. 166 6th-av., below 12th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Inquire at No. 39 Clinton-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery County, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders, and in the care of Col. ABNER MAY. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 6 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening, and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine trouting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and elegant. Prices range from $6 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th story.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.

SEA BATHING.—ISLIP PAVILION, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—This new and beautiful Hotel has been recently built by John D. Johnson, Esq., and will be open for the reception of visitors on the 27th inst. It is most beautifully situated in the great South Bay, so famous for its many beauties; to the lovers of good fishing it cannot be excelled. Trains leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Stages at Suffolk Station to convey passengers and baggage to the Hotel. V. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

GREGORY HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.—This new and spacious hotel is now open for Summer Boarders. An abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables are supplied daily from the proprietor's own farm, which is but a few moments' walk from the hotel. Board from $5 to $14 per week. Address S. H. GREGORY.
T. GREGORY, Proprietor.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Heath House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st.
CHARLES STRINGER, and
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated with board in a private family delightfully located in Oxford, Orange County, easy of access by New-York and Erie Railroad. Terms reasonable. For further particulars, inquire at No. 200 Allen-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITH VERY PLEASANT Rooms, may be had in a private family of three persons, in the most desirable part of Stamford, Conn., three minutes' walk from the Depot. Families or single persons accommodated. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st. or to C. A. L., Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN NORWALK, CONN., two hours' ride from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, can be had for the Summer. Address Mrs. M. RICHARDS, Norwalk, Conn., or apply at No. 229 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Warren-st.; JOS. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE HAD at Hohokus, 21 miles from New-York, on the New-York & Erie Railroad. Inquire of the Railroad agent at the above place.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner of 21st-st., New-York,
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, at warerooms, as above.

SECOND-HAND AND NEW PIANOS AT lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. One 6½ octave Gilbert Æolian Piano; price, when new, $400; will be sold for $200; one do. 6-octave Æolian, price $325, will be sold for $160; one 7-octave rosewood Nelson piano, $110; one 6-octave mahogany Smith Piano for $90; one Chickering 7-octave Piano, new, $350, for $250; one Gilbert Piano, new price $350, for $250; one 7-octave Chickering Piano richly carved, with pearl keys, price $700, will be sold for $500. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS.—The undersigned is sole agent in New-York for the sale of these elegant parlor and church instruments, so highly recommended by Thalberg and W. Mason. MASON & HAMLIN'S MELODEONS, from $60 to $200. MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS, with six and eight stops, one and two banks of keys, with and without pedal bass, from $200 to $400. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address.
S. T. GORDON,
No. 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is *undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.*

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A GREAT VARIETY OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES.—New-York prices very low. Second-hand pianos at $30, $50, $75, $100, $125 to $250. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. Great Bargains given. T. S. BERRY, marble building No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES. N. THURSTON & SONS, No. 554 Broadway, offer to purchasers a large assortment of superior instruments upon reasonable terms.
Also, a great variety of new and second-hand pianos to let at low prices.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $100 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEBRATED SUB-BASS ORGAN MELODEONS, and those of every variety and style, at wholesale or retail. Melodeons for rent—rent allowed on purchase.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 58 Walker-st., Sole Agent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PRIZE PIANOS.—G. & H. BARMORE'S GRAND diagonal, over-strung base and circular scale pianos at great bargains. Manufactory and wareroom at No. 348 Bleecker st. Also, superior second-hand pianos cheap.

A SUPERIOR SEVEN-OCTAVE $450 rosewood piano, carved legs, and serpentine moulding, will be sold at a large discount for cash. Call at No. 184 East 29th st. The above is new, and warranted perfect.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 6⅔ OCTAVE Piano-Forte for $165. Also, one for $100.
S. M. AMBLER, No. 358 Bowery.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS AND WESTERN LAND.—Persons wishing Land Warrants located on excellent lands by competent and reliable agents who have just returned from a survey of lands open to entry, will hear of a favorable opportunity by addressing immediately. DREXEL & CO., or E. W. CLARKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The house and lot No. 117 Elizabeth-st., between Grand and Broome sts., west side. Apply to
WM. G. McLAUGHLIN, Executor,
No. 5 Prince-st.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS CORNER OF 54th-st. and 8th-av.; 4 on 8th-av., and 4 on 54th-st. Also, 5 lots north side 57th-st., 125 feet west from 8th-av. Also, 7 lots north east corner 8th-av. and 48th-st., opposite the Columbia College grounds. Terms liberal. Address G. F. PFEIFFER, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 14th st. and 2d av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS houses, Nos. 200 and 202 West 19th st., four stories high and three parlors deep, with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. Apply at No. 200 West 19th-st., from 1 to 7 P. M., or on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—DOCK PROPERTY AND VARIOUS houses in the city of Newark, N. J.; also, a mansion, out-houses, and several acres of land, on the Passaic River, near Newark Bridge; also, a coal yard, in Brooklyn, near a ferry. Inquire of FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 123 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN *TILLARY-ST., BROOKLYN*, A three-story brick house in good order. Rent $20 per month. There is some furniture in the house which would be sold or rented to the tenant. Address Box No. 145 Post-Office, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 272 West 20th-st.

ROOMS AND OFFICES ON BROADWAY TO LET.—One large and light room, 80 feet deep, with an office on third floor; rooms and offices on fourth and fifth stories of building No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st., to let low. Possession at once. Apply to S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 98 East 15th-st. Price moderate.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—FOR THE season, (furnished preferred,) with stable, and from 1 to 5 acres of land, and within 2 hours' travel of the City. Address, with terms and description, Box No. 3,557 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COTTAGE SITES AND 1,800 ACRES OF LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—1,800 acres of land in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, having a front of nearly three miles on the Hudson, near the village of Peekskill, and about 1½ hours' ride by railroad from the City of New-York, being part of the ancient manor of Van Cortlandt. A large portion of said tract is covered with a thrifty growth of oak, chestnut and hickory, and on it are valuable granite quarries, iron ore, and valuable clay beds, and a number of beautiful building sites. It will be sold together or in separate parcels. This property has been in the Van Cortlandt family since its original grant by Royal Patent from William III. For further particulars, apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—LINWOOD, THE COUNTRY SEAT of the late Martin Hoffman, containing about 30 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, situated directly on Long Island Sound, affording excellent facilities for boating, fishing, gunning, &c.; 12 minutes' ride from Mamaroneck Station, on the New-Haven Railroad; 23 miles from the City Hall. This is one of the most picturesque and healthy locations in the vicinity of New-York. The house is a large, old-fashioned dwelling, with front and rear piazzas, overlooking the Sound. The out-buildings, farmer's cottage, stable, ice-house, gardens, &c., &c., are in good order; the grounds are stocked with the choicest descriptions of fruit and shade trees. Terms easy. Apply immediately, to
L. M. HOFFMAN, Jr., No. 27 Pearl-st., } Executors.
W. S. GILMAN, No. 90 Beaver st., }

FOR SALE—ELEGANT GOTHIC COTTAGE and 3 lots of ground, beautifully laid out in flower and kitchen garden, with a choice selection of fruit trees, situated in the village of Greenfield, town of Flatbush, within half an hour's ride of City Hall, Brooklyn. The house contains nine rooms and cellar, consisting of parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen and scullery on first floor, and four bedrooms on second floor; is very substantially built and in first-rate repair, has painted walls, marble mantels, range and large furnace; is situated in the most healthy neighborhood to be found; large stable and chicken house on the premises. Price only $5,000. Inquire of WM. MATTHEWS, No. 107 Franklin-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm, containing 40 acres of superior land, good house and out-buildings, carriage-house, granaries, &c., all in good order, mostly new, ice-house filled with ice, large garden all made, abundance of good fruit, apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, strawberries, &c., fine lawn all around the house, numerously shaded with trees, is well worthy the attention of any one who is desirous of a beautiful country residence, and within two minutes' walk of the depot; also, several other farms from 18 to 290 acres, 8 farms in all, for sale; these farms are all in the village of Madison. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison, near the depot.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—THE house and land recently owned and occupied by Capt. Cobb, at Tarrytown, consisting of brick dwelling-house, with twenty-five rooms, stable, out-houses, hot-houses, kitchen garden, flower garden, grape-vines, fruit-trees, &c., &c., all in first-rate order, suitable for a gentleman's residence, situated within three-eighths of a mile of the Hudson River Railroad depot, and accessible nine times a day, by railroad and steamboat. Terms liberal. Apply to CARNEY L'AMOUREUX, Tarrytown,
or JOHN WARRIN, No. 48 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 15 miles from the city, on the Albany Post road, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, and one mile from Riverdale Station. The house is large and new, containing a large number of rooms, with suitable outbuildings for a gentleman's residence, finely protected on the north, surrounded by forest trees, containing 4 to 5 acres of land, with a good garden. It cannot be surpassed for health and good society. Inquire at No. 6 Jauncey Court or J. ODELL, near the premises—would be exchanged for a good house in the city.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 88 West 43d-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large two-story attic and basement house, pleasantly situated on Broadway. The lot is large, view very fine, good water, fruit and shrubbery. Also, for *sale, a large brick house, with 1½ acres of ground, good* view and near the station. Possession of either can be had immediately. Apply, or address, S. N. THOMAS, Tarrytown.

HUDSON RIVER, TELLER'S POINT, FOR SALE.—Splendid villa sites, adjoining the land of Dr. Underhill, having extensive views up and down the river, and not surpassed by any on the Hudson, now in the possession of the original proprietors. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad. There are 3¾ acres of ground, well supplied with fruit, shade trees, shrubs, &c. Possession given immediately. Terms accommodating. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY house in the village of Flushing, ten minutes' walk from the depot, containing twelve rooms, water fixtures, furnace, &c., and surrounded by trees and shrubbery. Apply to PARSONS & CO., Flushing, or No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

A SUMMER HOME—NEAR NEW HAMBURGH, on the Hudson River, 70 miles from the City; good board, rooms large and airy, fruit abundant, vegetables fresh, water soft, and scenery beautiful. For information inquire at No. 308 Broadway, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., daily.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A 2-story house and six or more acres of land, pleasantly situated near the village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 10 minutes' walk from depot and one hour from New-York. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

TO LEASE, FOR ONE YEAR, WITH privilege of purchase, a neatly furnished cottage, at Rockaway, suitable to accommodate a large family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and outbuildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises to J. K. UNDERHILL.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST ON WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., whilst shopping from STEWART'S to Canal st., a pair of GOLD-MOUNTED SPECTACLES, in a red morocco case. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at No. 46 St. Mark's-place.

LOST—$3 REWARD.—LEFT IN ONE OF THE Broadway omnibuses a Minute Book—size 12x8 inches. It is of no value except to the owner. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the Book at this office.

FOUND—A BRACELET, IN CORTLAND-ST., near Jersey City Ferry. Inquire at No. 73 Water-st., up stairs.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN DUTCHESS County, N. Y., commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and adjacent country. The farm is well stocked and with a promising crop of all kinds, such as oats, wheat, rye, corn, &c. The party owning, having more landed property than he wants, will sell or exchange this at a very reasonable rate. There are, in all, about 160 acres of as productive land as could be desired. As a Summer residence it is unsurpassed. Address or call at the office of SWEENY'S Hotel, corner of Duane and Chatham sts. No agents need apply.

FINE FARM AT SMITHTOWN HARBOR, L. I.—140 acres, half under tillage, the balance in thrifty groves, with handsome cottage, containing 11 rooms; surrounded by trees and ornamental shrubs, an abundance of fruit in great variety, and splendid locust trees. The house and outbuildings are in thorough repair. The fishing and shooting excellent. Stock and farming implements also for sale.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 13 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, containing 45 acres of land, three of it being in a high state of cultivation, of which [illegible] is woodland, 2 acres of asparagus, a locust grove on the north and south sides of the house. Also, about 6 acres of meadow land with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, a barn and other out-buildings. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—[illegible] acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 230 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and *is offered in separate portions if required. The above* lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville; WESTERVELT & CORWIN, No. 208 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 204 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING [illegible] OR [illegible] acres, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, within a half a mile of the village of Woodbridge, and on a very public road leading from the above place to Rahway, N.J., two miles to steamboat landing and two and a half miles to depot at Rahway, 19 miles by railroad to New-York. On the farm is a two-story dwelling, with wing, carriage-house, barn, stable and other out-buildings, and a variety of choice fruit. For further particulars, inquire of A. M. TREDWELL, No. 231 Pearl-st., or JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st., or on the premises.
JOHN D. EDGAR.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Ryker's Depot, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out-houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. [illegible] Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SUPERIOR farm of 85 acres, at Great Neck, L. I., 8 acres heavy timber, balance under the highest state of cultivation; 25 acres now cropped, and 30 tons of hay will be cut this season, 1 mile from the Bay, 4½ miles from depot, 3 from boat. Several beautiful building sites on the farm.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad depot, 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. S. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st., H. P. DAY, No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm containing 63 acres. Upon it is a good two-story dwelling house, carriage-house and necessary outbuildings, situated 3 miles from Stamford, Conn. Will be sold with or without the stock and crops. For particulars inquire of J. L. SARGEE, No. 20 Broadway, New York.

FIREWORKS.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES.
Depot at J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau.
Laboratory, Middle Village, L. I., where every variety of beautiful designs, many of which are entirely new, will be found.
Mr. H. has no doubt his customers will be sufficiently satisfied with the quality of his works without his enumerating the number of premiums received (he has a few) at the late fairs, which has long since become almost a byword. Sufficient to say that he will challenge the world to produce any better works, and is perfectly willing, if necessary, to test the same in any way where there are impartial parties to decide. The subscriber pledges himself that everything shall be as represented. Goods delivered in any part of the City free of charge.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
JOLLEY & TIESS,
Sole Agents,
No. 46 Maiden-lane and No. 1[illegible] William-st., corner of Spruce, New-York.
J. & T. would call the attention of the trade to their well-known stock of fire crackers, torpedoes, rockets, Roman candles, wheels of all kinds, exhibition pieces, and all articles, large and small, required to make a full assortment for jobbing or retailing.
Quality guaranteed, at prices beyond competition.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
LABORATORY, North Point,
Jersey City, N. J.
Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent,
No. 10 Maiden-lane, New-York,
Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years, also at the Marshall testimonial.
They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition. JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, Jr.
Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first premium fireworks of Joseph G. & I. Edge's manufacture, warranted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 233 Washington-st., corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed to
BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO.,
No. 233 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, cannon-crackers, double-headers, joss sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 207 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Annual Commencement will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst., at Niblo's, at 10½ A. M.

The Reverend Clergy the Alumni, and friends of education are invited to meet the Council at their room in the University at 9½ A. M., and proceed with them to the place of celebration.

The Association of Alumni will hold their annual meeting in the afternoon of the same day at 4 o'clock, in the small Chapel.

Applicants for admission to any of the classes will present themselves for examination at the Chancellor's Room on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 10 A. M.; or, if preferring it, on TUESDAY, the 15th of September next, the day preceding the opening of the new collegiate year.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 7½ P. M., the EUCLEIAN SOCIETY will hold their anniversary in the Chapel of the University. Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, A. M., will deliver the oration; and PARK BENJAMIN, Esq., the poem. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.
UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON-SQUARE, June 17, 1857.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENTION of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Bath, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children, or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 355 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.—SUMMER TERM OF ELM Park Institute for Boys, at Litchfield, Conn., commences July 9. Location the healthiest in the Union, instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. Only four hours from New-York by railroad. Address Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and C. A. SWIFT, A. B., Principals.

SUMMER BOARD.—FIVE OR SIX BOYS will be taken to board at the Elm Park Institute, Litchfield, Conn. This is one of the most healthy and delightful places in New-England, only four hours by railroad, from New-York. Terms moderate.
Dr. JAMES RICHARDS,
C. A. SWIFT, A. B., Principals.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT New-Rochelle, one quarter of a mile south of the N. H. R. R. depot. The 4th term of this School now in session. The short or Summer term continues 3 months. Pupils may enter at any time.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1857.

D. KIMBALL & Co., No. 17 Market-square, Providence, R. I., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or THE CALIFORNIA TIMES. All orders promptly attended to.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Act of 1850, establishing the Territory of Utah, contains a provision whereby Congress can, at pleasure, abolish the Territory, or attach it to any other State or Territory. The Act was passed with the express understanding that polygamy would not be tolerated.

Mayor WOOD is at last out of the Sheriff's custody. The writ of *habeas corpus* was returnable yesterday. The District Attorney did not object, and so Judge RUSSELL entered an order of discharge. So his Honor is a free man again, and enjoys as large a liberty as his meanest subject to-day.

Coroner PERRY lays a plain statement of his connection with the process that the Mayor's friends forbade him to serve on the day of the late riot, before the people, this morning, in our columns.

In the Superior Court yesterday the Mayor's Contempt case was decided by his Honor Judge HOFFMAN. He took the ground that, though Coroner PERRY's affidavit might conflict with that of DUTCHER in regard to what PERRY told him, yet it could not aver what DUTCHER told the Mayor. From all the affidavits presented, it appeared that the Mayor was ignorant of the fact that the Coroner wished to serve any process of the Court upon him. In this view he was sustained by the fact that the Mayor afterwards sent for the Coroner to be served with the writ. On this principal ground, his Honor comes to the conclusion that the order to show cause should be discharged.

The Street Commissioner's case was resumed yesterday in the Supreme Court. Mayor WOOD's examination was continued, and Sheriff WILLETT, Capt. BENNETT, Deputy TURNER and Deputy Sheriff VELTMAN testified. Several affidavits were read by Mr. FIELD, and the Court adjourned with the understanding that counsel will sum up this morning.

Advices have been received from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 30th of May. Vigorous measures were being adopted to punish the Indians for their numerous outrages upon the whites—three hundred and fifty troops, under Colonel BONNEVILLE, having entered the Gila-Apache country for that purpose. The Governor of the Mexican State of Chihuahua also designed opening hostilities, in which he would coöperate with Colonel BONNEVILLE.

The Maine Republican State Convention, yesterday, nominated LOT M. MORRILL for Governor, by a vote of 585 to 16.

The Main Line of Public Works of Pennsylvania was sold at auction last evening, at the Exchange, in Philadelphia. It was purchased by J. EDGAR THOMPSON, in behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for $7,500,000.

The dealers in glass, China and earthern ware, had a grand banquet at the La Pierre House, Philadelphia, last evening, given by dealers of that city to their brethren in other cities.

The "Wilson Small" or "Regular" Democratic Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall. Reports were received from the different Wards, submitting the names of the Ward officers and the persons selected for the General and Young Men's Committees. A time for the organization of these Committees was named, and a Committee appointed to draft an address to the Democracy. Resolutions in reference to the death of Ex-Alderman CORNELL were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The practice, which was not uncommon heretofore of evading the Pilot laws by hiring a steamer to tow a vessel to sea, the captain of the tug really acting as a pilot, has not wholly died out under the new regulations, notwithstanding a stringent clause against that particular mode of evasion. The pilots are, therefore, about commencing suits against the steamer *John J. Birkbeck* and some others for towing vessels to sea without a pilot. Similar suits are now pending against steam-tugs for violating the Hell-gate Pilot laws in the same way.

The best thing we publish, this morning, is an original resolution of Alderman FULLMER's, offered last evening, and promptly adopted by the Board.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the only transaction of any importance was a debate in Committee of the Whole upon a resolution of Councilman HASWELL, to raise the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to $6,000 per annum. The Committee agreed to report in favor of such increase.

The work of street cleaning progresses. Yesterday large forces worked in each of the Wards—excepting the Seventeenth, for which they have not yet procured a dumping place. No brooms have been used as the dirt was too thick for them, but the hoes and shovels have made a vast improvement. In some of the down-town streets picks were brought into requisition to clear the gutters.

The Health Officer, yesterday, gave a permit to lighter the cargo of brig *Lucy Heywood*, excepting the cotton, which he stored at old Quarantine. The vessel is to be still further detained at the new Quarantine anchorage for thorough fumigation.

At Seguine's Point everything remains quiet, and the work progresses with energy.

General WALKER will not leave us as soon as was announced; not having fully accomplished the business on which he came to New-York, he will, it is said, remain for two or three days longer, not, however, at the Lafarge, where he is too much interrupted by calls, but at a private house. He spent last evening at General HIESSINGER's; hereafter it is uncertain if his whereabouts will be known except to the knowing ones. He declines any further lionizing at the theatres.

Sheriff THOMAS CARNLEY's will was admitted to probate yesterday. He died worth $100,000, all which he leaves to his wife, "free from the control of any future husband she may have." The widow is made sole executrix.

The Under-graduate Association of the New-York University dined together at the Clinton Hotel last night, and had a jovial time.

Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, the Union, American and Republican nominee for next Governor of Massachusetts, left by the New-Haven train, at 8 o'clock this morning, for Boston.

The body of Policeman WM. STETSON, of the Seventh Ward, New-York, who suddenly disappeared from his beat last week, was picked up last evening in the East River, near the Fulton Ferry. The body bears no marks of violence.

Two hatters, named JAMES McDONNELL and THOMAS MORRELL, while at work in PRENTICE & Co.'s hat factory, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, got into a quarrel, when McDONNELL struck MORRELL over the head with a heavy billet of wood, injuring him so severely that it is thought impossible for him to recover. McDONNELL has been arrested.

ANOTHER JUDICIAL ALLY.—Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY, who is a Police Justice at the Tombs, was a highly respectable cigar merchant before he was elevated as an expounder of criminal law by an enlightened constituency; and he has abundantly proved the prophesies of his friends that when on the bench he would make offenders "smoke." Whether he consults *Burns' Justice*, or *Russell on Crimes*, or Arch-bold it is very evident that he is little versed in the Revised Statutes. Last week he held Mr. Commissioner CHOLWELL to bail to keep the peace towards Mayor WOOD. The Revised Statutes, part 4, chapter 2, title 1, section 4, provide that when a magistrate takes a recognizance to keep the peace from an offender, "upon such person being brought before the magistrate, he may be required to enter into a recognizance *in such sum not exceeding* $1,000, as such magistrate shall direct, *&c.*" This is very explicit, but Mr. CONNOLLY, no doubt following the bold position of Ex-Judge DEAN, that the Mayor was a very high personage when in a criminal proceeding, held the rival Commissioner to bail in FIVE thousand dollars—just quintuple the prohibition of the Statute. We commend Mr. CONNOLLY to the tender mercies of the Grand Jury of the Special Oyer and Terminer, for such excess of zeal against the prohibition of law may possibly turn out to be oppressive in office.

The Rebellion of Mayor Wood.

There is a disposition evinced in certain quarters to exonerate the Mayor from all share in the riot and rebellion of the 16th inst., since he has produced a batch of affidavits showing his ignorance of the nature of the Coroner's errand when he first called at the City Hall with the warrant of arrest issued by Judge HOFFMAN. He has got nineteen policemen, a door-keeper and messenger, and, we doubt not, could get as many more, to swear that he was not aware, until PERRY had left the building, that he had come to serve a process. Consequently he would have us acknowledge that he has been guilty neither of contempt nor of rebellion. Many of the public have no little difficulty, we dare say, in striking a balance between the Coroner's oath and those of the Mayor and his men, and the partisans of the latter rest in imaginary triumph upon the overwhelming weight of the avalanche of testimony with which His Honor has overwhelmed the Courts.

We are greatly scandalized, as no doubt are all good citizens, by the perjury, by which on one side or other, these proceedings have been marked. Whether WOOD or PERRY has sworn falsely—and one or other has assuredly done so—the disgrace to the City is equally great. We dwelt yesterday at some length on this branch of the subject. We wish to-day to call the attention of our readers once again to the fact, of which we fear they are apt to lose sight in the haze which legal procedure casts round the simplest matter, that WOOD's ignorance of the nature of PERRY's mission when he first called in no way affects the character of the occurrences which subsequently took place. The Mayor's position is not a whit improved, if it were proved ten times over that the Coroner never explained his business to DUTCHER, nor DUTCHER to the Mayor, and that he left the City Hall in perfect amity with every one of the inmates. The resistance afterwards offered on the steps to the entrance of the *posse comitatus* Police headed by the Coroner was still rank and unmitigated rebellion, and no explanation which either WOOD or his friends have offered or can offer, can in the slightest degree alter its complexion. The service of a warrant is no more illegal by fifty men than by one. The process of the Courts is just as valid in the hands of the whole power of the county as in the hands of a Sheriff's deputy. The failure of the Coroner through ignorance or mistake in serving a warrant on the first attempt, is no excuse for resisting him on the second attempt, and that such a plea should ever have been deliberately put forward on the Mayor's behalf, is a significant proof of the extent to which the spirit of faction blinds the best-meaning men to the simplest dictates of law and justice. There are people in this City whom it would seem almost ridiculous to accuse of treasonable designs, of a spirit of either disaffection to the government, or insubordination to the laws—men who, when the rendition of a fugitive slave is in question, are the first to clamor for the sacrifice of every good feeling of the human heart to devotion to the law. These very people, and amongst them we number the *Journal of Commerce*, are exhausting all their rhetoric in the attempt to palliate WOOD's conduct on the 16th, by the allegation that those whom he repelled by force were "bogus policemen." Now there is no law, or color of law, in this State or any other State, and there is no lawyer or judge in any portion of this Union who has ever asserted, or will venture to assert, that a decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court is not binding on everybody in the State till it is overruled. What it decides to be constitutional and genuine is constitutional and genuine until the Court of Appeals reverses its decision. It had formally decided long before the 16th that the Metropolitan Police Commissioners and their men were officers, lawfully appointed, and that the office which they held, and the duties they performed, and the act which created them, were in no way repugnant to the Constitution. No one disputes this proposition. The fifty who were driven back by force from the City Hall were, therefore, legally qualified to discharge police duties, and resistance to them by an armed force, was rebellion. It was rebellion whether the Coroner had ever entered the City Hall previously or not, whether the Mayor knew there was a warrant out against him or not, whether PERRY had been previously assaulted or not. We care not two straws which of the two has perjured himself. It is enough for us to know that on the 16th inst. a body of armed men, acting under the orders of Mayor WOOD, forcibly resisted the execution of warrants in the hands of the Coroner of the County, aided by fifty policemen, appointed under an act of the Legislature, which act had been declared constitutional by a judgment of the General Term of the Supreme Court. This is the leading fact of the case. WOOD and PERRY's doings and sayings, either before or after, in no way affect it. They may swear till they are tired, without in the least degree effacing the "damned spot" on the Mayor's reputation.

Upon the gross indecency of Judge DEAN's conduct on Wednesday, in telling Judge PEABODY, in open Court, that the Metropolitan Police were "bogus," we shall not stop to comment. The day seems unhappily to have come when "lawyers" have forgotten where the line lies which divides the honest "counsel" from the shameless blackguard. It is not enough now-a-days to plead a client's cause. A lawyer must be also brazen-faced, turbulent and riotous in his service.

The French Elections.

The French Empire is now upon its trial before the tribunal of the popular will. That the trial will not, and cannot be a fair and impartial trial, we need not say. Yet the arrangements which have been made for holding it go far towards determining us to believe that the verdict will after all be essentially a fair verdict—that it will reflect the dominant convictions of the country—and that it will confirm the authority of NAPOLEON III.

The pet parallel of so many public writers will doubtless be summoned out to do duty again upon this occasion. We shall be told of the modern Augustus aping his ancient prototype, and sitting with mock humility at his palace-gates to ask the suffrages of the people. The parallel is not a purely imaginary one, nor is the application of it utterly pointless. Yet France, after all, is not Rome, and the heir of BONAPARTE unquestionably holds his throne by a more democratic tenure than that which assured the dominion of the world to the nephew of JULIUS. Ignorance and despair consigned the provinces of the ancient Republic to the intelligible and pacific sway of the chief of the Republican armies. The people of France deliberately accepted the restoration of the Empire, as the surest check which could be put upon the rival factions of the National Assembly and the rival parties of the Parisian world. The Legitimists, the Orleanists and the Republicans had been tried by turns, and by turns found wanting. Bonapartism, if a tradition, (and it was nothing but a tradition,) was at least a *National* tradition. France would certainly never have sent for the third NAPOLEON, had he not come of himself. But he came, strong in will, unscrupulous of character; and seeing his own opportunity in the legislative confusion, of selfish purposes, and partisan ambitions, he seized it, and threw himself for support upon the people of all France. He found the support which he sought, not because France loved him personally, nor because the "dynasty" of which he talks so much was synonymous in the mind of France with peace, prosperity and power, but because, while he represented a national tradition sufficiently vivid to excite the popular sympathy at home, and sufficiently formidable to impose respect abroad, he had at the same time approved himself to be personally a man of many resources, and more than a match for the strongest combinations of those astute politicians, of whose miserable chicanery and impotent manœuvering, the whole people, and especially the people of the Provinces, were utterly weary. That LOUIS NAPOLEON could never have put the imperial crown upon his head had he not held in his hand the army of France is most true;—but not less true is it that, *with* the army of France in his hand, he would have been powerless to effect his object had not the people, as a body, acquiesced, and intelligently acquiesced, in the change. That they did so acquiesce is matter of history—nor will history record it to the discredit of the French people. For it was due neither to the moral degradation nor to the mental imbecility of that great, powerful, and intelligent nation. It was not a criticism upon France, as unfit for liberal institutions,—but a condemnation of the public men of France as unfit to be trusted with power. The popular vote in favor of the Empire was a legitimate consequence of the deterioration which had been going on in the character and tone of public life in France ever since the accession of LOUIS PHILIPPE. The coincidence of this deterioration, with the steady cotemporaneous advance of the people at large in the elements of national worth and national power, ought not to perplex any student of history, least of all should it appear mysterious to any American familiar with the currents of our own political and national life. If the production of a THIERS is an argument of national incapacity for freedom, what shall we say of the people who elevated a PIERCE to the Presidency? The peculiar political system of France bequeathed to her by the founders of the Monarchical unity, by RICHELIEU, MAZARINE and LOUIS XIV., gave to her degenerate and unprincipled politicians a more formidable power for mischief than our as yet imperfectly centralized Government affords to the debased and dangerous class of public men whose numbers and whose influence have of late years been so rapidly increasing in this country. For the same reason it was more difficult for the national sentiment of France to make itself efficiently felt at Paris than it has yet become for the will of the American people to make itself respected at Washington. In fact, it may almost be said with truth, that the national mind of France exercised no more control over the proceedings of the Assembly which was dissolved by the *coup d'état* of December, than is exerted by the public sentiment of New-York over the Municipal authorities of our own City.

Enthroned as the representative of France for the chastisement and repression of the morbid and selfish individualisms and factions which had run riot in the Government, NAPOLEON III. has fulfilled his mission at least as well as was to have been expected, perhaps as well as it was possible he should. He has made France more formidable and more respectable than ever in the eyes of Europe. He has contributed not so much indeed as his admirers claim, but more than his enemies are willing to allow, to the development of French industry, and the increase of French wealth. Against the lamentable inferences which have been deduced from the fact that the population of France has not materially advanced, (inferences which, if they were admitted to be sound, would go to prove that Southern China is a more prosperous country than Massachusetts, and Bengal a wealthier province than Canada,) may be set the conceded advance of the commerce of France, the steady rise in the value of taxable property, and the financial ability of the empire to meet the most sudden and serious drains upon the national treasury.

But NAPOLEON III. has done much evil with some good. He has fostered a spirit of frantic speculation quite inconsistent with the health of national enterprise and energy. He has brought forward into public life a set of men no better than those whom he ousted—a set of men, indeed, only less intolerable than their predecessors, because their power of evil is more limited and their representative importance diminished. In one word, he has organized not a reform, but a respite; and the experiment which, after a trial of five years, is now submitted again to the popular judgment, must still be passed upon as an experiment and not as a success.

The result of the elections, we do not doubt, will show the Empire is to be tolerated—not that it is to be established. The list of candidates presented by the Liberal opposition to the electors of Paris is admirably made up. That General CAVAIGNAC has suffered his name to be put upon it is a sufficient indication to the world that his colleagues are men of character. To those who are at all familiar with French politics, the names of these colleagues are in themselves most satisfactory. For they are men who will make the calm, honorable and intelligent liberalism of France heard and respected in the Imperial Councils. In suffering the elections to be held with tolerable fairness, at least in Paris, NAPOLEON III. has proved that he understands his position—that he knows himself to be a necessity to the most respectable portions, even of his opponents, so long as he shall refrain from pushing his dominion into despotism. He will endeavor to prevent the return from the provinces of dangerous men, who might impose themselves on the rural population, as so many did in 1848, but who could not find a hearing among the enlightened Republicans of the Capital. In short, he will play a new game on the old principle, and will win as before, though by a different stroke. Thereafter will follow the hardest trials he has yet been called upon to meet, and he will find the gradual accommodation of the Imperial rule to the reviving demands of true French Constitutionalism, a much more difficult enterprise than the repulse of Russia from the frontier of Turkey, or the pacification of Europe.

For us, meanwhile, whom the immediate result of the French elections cannot greatly affect, the whole of the recent history of France is more full of useful warnings than seems to be suspected by our sayers of smooth sayings, who have chiefly "improved" the Revolution of February, and the *Coup d' Etat*, to a sermon of self-praise, and a canticle of national self-congratulation.

"Municipal Liberties."

A paper which, to serve a purpose, feels generally at liberty to draw on its imagination for learning as well as facts, employs the phrases, "despotic usurpations against our municipal liberties" and "despotic and insolent interferences in our municipal affairs," to characterize the legislation at Albany for this City. As utterances of opinion, from such a source, they possess no authority; but, nevertheless, embody assertions which in themselves are worth examination.

What are our Municipal Liberties, and were they usurped by the legislation in question?

It is sought to derive aid and comfort for Mayor WOOD and his abettors, by assuming an analogy between our Municipal Liberties, so-called, and the corporate or municipal franchises of a past age, as being equally conservative of free Government, or popular rights. Now, there exists no such likeness between them; the supposed analogy is inaccurate.

In the centuries when the municipal institutions were of peculiar benefit to mankind, society was just reviving from the confusion of middle-age events. Then, the bond of political union in States was feeble; the sources of anarchy innumerable. The king and the noble, having no intermediate balancing power, were continually at variance. The Commons, the most numerous and the most useful class, were in actual servitude, or in a condition next to it. There was no protection for the advantages men expect from society. At this time, municipal institutions first grew into importance. Cities and communities, in different parts of Europe, gradually acquired or extorted, in return for services or supplies, or from the sheer necessity of self-preservation, certain privileges of municipal jurisdiction, at first fluctuating and uncertain, afterwards confirmed by grants or charters from feudal superiors or the crown. They proved safeguards against the usurpation and oppression which were otherwise unbounded, and almost universally prevailed. These municipalities, so formed, contributed more than almost any other cause, yet indirectly, to introduce and diffuse regular government, police and the arts.

Not that they were free in themselves, or cultivated an equality of personal rights. The reverse rather was generally the case. They were free, and are so styled, *e. g.*, the "free-cities," in a qualified sense only. Enjoying immunity from outside control or oppression, they also, to a large extent, had the privilege of self-government. Thus, not in fact free institutions in themselves, they yet advanced freedom, by measurably promoting intelligence, public order and prosperity, and were obstacles in the way of tyranny, barriers to despotic power.

Municipal organizations, however, have ceased to occupy that position, or bear similar relations towards the States within which they respectively exist. From the economic point of view, indeed, these organizations are still appealed to, and with interest, as means to restrain centralization, or promote local interests, but, as patrons or guardians of liberty, civil or political, their occupation is gone—not to return, until society shall revert to a condition from which it was emancipated centuries since.

Times are changed. *Here*, at least, no municipal liberties can be greater than the liberties which the community at large enjoy. In this State, particularly, we fairly luxuriate in a freedom, constantly freshened and replenished by contact with the people in their sovereign capacity. No free city, in comparison, can be regarded as other than a highly conservative institution.

From the preceding, it is clear that analogies between municipal bodies of the dark ages, and now, are altogether fallacious.

But the municipal liberties of this City, such as they are, what are they? A great deal is declaimed just now of the Dongan and Montgomerie Charters, and of the inestimable franchises they confer upon and secure to New-York. The nearer those franchises are regarded, the more closely they are scrutinized, the less they appear to amount to. They have, in fact, been dissipated in legislation of more recent dates. Nearly every privilege the charters in question were supposed to guarantee, has been, time and again, legislated upon at pleasure, without leave or license, by this or that party, and has become, thereby, so patched, and stitched, and altered, that scarcely a remnant remains of the original article.

Indeed, in 1804, the position that charters of incorporation, containing grants and privileges, were not to be essentially affected without the consent of the parties, or without due process of law, was formerly repudiated, and has never, in this State, been judicially sustained. With a reservation in favor of certain vested rights of property, the so-called liberties of this, like every other city in the State, have been, are, and will continue, subjects for free legislative action; and, we take it, there can be no usurpation in legislation by the people's representatives, which is not in itself unconstitutional.

A Word for the School Children.

A few hours of sultry Summer weather set grown folk cogitating on the best means of maintaining a reasonable degree of health and comfort. At no other season do we study so carefully, and obey so self-sacrificingly, the laws of hygeine. Those whose means will admit of it flee to the sea-side, the mountain nook or some other rural retreat, laying aside the toils and cares of business, satisfied that recreation pays better than hard work at such a time. It may be questioned, however, whether we are not more heedless in regard to the welfare and happiness of the school children, who swelter six tedious hours in school-rooms which, however well ventilated, are not altogether conducive to health.

Physiologists have settled upon the theory that six hours devoted to school studies, under favorable circumstances, is quite as much as consists with the mental or physical well-being of children. That it is more than most of them ought be subjected to, during the Summer months, we think any one may satisfy himself who will step into one of our public schools on a warm afternoon, half an hour before the close of its daily exercises. The sickly lassitude, the lustreless eye and dejected, fatigue-marked faces, tell the story of utter exhaustion. True, upon emerging into the open air, the elasticity of youth throws off the spell;—but such daily strains upon the physical powers of the little ones cannot fail of serious injury, though it may not be immediately apparent. When the body is relaxed, too, the mind fully shares in its exhaustion, and is fretted and tortured by demands upon it which, under more favorable circumstances, would be met and answered with pleasure.

The Board of Education sometime since made partial provision against these Summer disadvantages, by directing that the schools should be opened and dismissed an hour earlier. The movement was a wise one; but we doubt whether it is sufficiently radical. A step further in advance by the reduction of the school term, during the Summer heat, to five hours per day, would probably more fully meet the necessities of the case. In this movement we understand the school officers of the Fifth Ward have already taken the lead, gathering the children together at 8 o'clock in the morning, and dismissing them at 1 in the afternoon. If the experiment is persisted in long enough to test its advantages, we should think there can be little doubt of its general adoption in our public schools,—for it will be found to secure better attendance, more perfect recitations, while the benefit to health will of itself more than compensate for the change. Let us hope that this important subject will receive prompt, careful and practical consideration in the right quarter.

BEWARE OF DOGS.—This is a scriptural caution, and we have no doubt but that it was especially intended for the season vulgarly known as the "dog days." At this time of the year dogs go mad, and newspaper columns throughout the country are filled with accounts of "fatal results" from their bites. Our municipal authorities take the matter in hand, and, in imitation of the Chinese practice of criminal law, decree the penalty of death by strangulation to canine vagrants. While, therefore, the citizens of New-York should beware of dogs and hydrophobia, the dogs themselves should beware of the executioner. Every one owns dogs, and hence, for the benefit of every one, we have devoted a portion of this morning's issue to an elaborate treatment of the subject. The article will be found to contain much valuable information.

THE SWEEPERS AT WORK.—We had, yesterday, the first actual feeling of Summer, without feeling any of the usual ill effects of hot weather. But we had, also, what was much more unexpected, though not a whit the less pleasant, the first sight of a squad of street-sweepers that has blurred our eyes in a long time. As new brooms are proverbial for clean sweeping we hope that the proverb will hold good in their case, and that the City Inspectors and sweepers will give us the unwonted luxury, for at least one day if no more. From such a disorganized department, however, we have no right to expect much, and we shall not be disappointed. After all, our great security against disease lies, not in the sanitary measures of the Corporation, but in the natural position of the City and the effects of the purifying sea-breezes which daily blow over us, carrying off all miasmatic exhalations.

Uncle Sam Robbed.

Ex-Alderman HERRICK, Naval storekeeper, found yesterday morning upon visiting his office, that a drawer of one of the desks had been opened during the night, and five watches stolen. The watches were silver, patent levers, valued at $40 each, and belonged to the United States. Mr. HERRICK laid the subject of the theft, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. MATSELL of the Chief's Office, and the latter detailed an officer to hunt up the stolen property. The new storekeeper grievously laments the theft, not so much because it hints that he has a loose way of keeping charge over Uncle Sam's property as the fact that unless the stolen articles are found he must pay for them from his own pocket.

ARSENAL MANAGEMENT.—We have already stated in the TIMES that the auction sale of the State Arsenal in this City, has been further postponed by the Commissioners of the Land Office to the 24th of July. By that time the sixty days allotted to the City to buy and pay $275,000 for the Arsenal property will have expired, and if our Finance Department fails to disburse previously thereto, nothing, probably, but the force of a permanent injunction from the Courts will prevent the Commissioners from selling, and it is doubtless their interest to put it up to the highest bidder, thereby increasing the Arsenal fund.

What necessity there can be for the said postponement of sale, when the Common Council has directed the issue of the required bonds, it is difficult to understand. The Comptroller sits ready to give his signature to the bonds whenever the Commissioners of the Land Office call for them, but the latter gentlemen have made themselves scarce about the Hall of Records, and thus no money has yet changed hands. Mr. FLAGG, it seems, indulges in the fond hope that the Commissioners will take his City bonds without any palaver; but this is doubtful, for those gentlemen about a month since passed a resolve that the $275,000 should be deposited in cash by the Comptroller, in the Manhattan Company's Bank, subject to the order of the State Treasurer.

Customarily, the Comptroller is required to advertise for thirty days before issuing bonds, but he claims to discover no provision in the act for the sale of State Arsenals, obliging him to give any notice whatever of this kind. As the case stands it rather looks as if the Commissioners want to sell to the highest bidder.

THE MARINE SURVEYORS.—We have been requested by a distinguished authority to correct our statement that "the Marine Surveyors are sustained by the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Underwriters, and under their direction are still going on in the discharge of their duties in the surveying of ships and cargoes."

The position of the New-York Chamber of Commerce and Board of Underwriters on the subject of the Port Warden law, has been pretty well defined by the official acts of those bodies. At a regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on the 7th day of May last, a communication was presented from the Marine Surveyors, requesting some action on the part of the Chamber in reference to the act of the Legislature, passed April 14, 1857, "to reorganize the Warden's office of the port of New-York." Thereupon a Committee of Five were appointed to examine the subject, and to obtain the opinions of counsel upon the validity of the law.

On the 4th of June, at a regular meeting this Committee made its report, consisting first of a letter from the Marine Surveyors, asserting that they had hitherto discharged their duties to the entire satisfaction of the mercantile community of New York, as well as most foreign ports; they complained of being restrained in their professional duties by the law in question, making it a misdemeanor and heavy fine for each and every offence; they denounced the law as oppressive and arbitrary, and interfering with personal liberties and privileges. They solicit the advice of the Chamber as to how they—their own appointees—should act in this unpleasant position.

Upon this the Committee report that they had addressed letters to WM. A. BUTLER, Esq., counsellor-at-law. In this letter the Committee express the opinion that the law cannot be maintained, because it invades private rights, is detrimental to the interests of commerce, and especially at variance with section 8 of article 5, of the Constitution of the State of New-York—they asked the professional opinion of Mr. BUTLER, and that he would obtain the legal concurrence of Mr. O'CONOR in his opinion.

In answer to this communication the Committee received the written opinions of both Mr. BUTLER and Mr. O'CONOR, when the Committee stated these learned gentlemen arrive at the conclusion that the law in question is opposed to the Constitution and laws of the United States, or to the laws of the State of New-York; that it is, therefore, not a valid law, and must fall under judicial investigation; and they concluded by offering the following resolution:

"That the report of the Committee be accepted, and that it be printed in pamphlet form for the use of the members of this Chamber, and of the Marine Surveyors, and also of the Board of Underwriters of the City and port of New-York."

These proceedings were accordingly published, together with the full opinions of the two eminent legal gentlemen already named, and there the matter rested.

That the Board of Underwriters and Chamber of Commerce paid all the expenses of a former suit against these same officers, and that they expect them to do the same in the present case is undeniable. It is also in contemplation to anticipate the decision of the Supreme Court in Kings County, by making up a case for the United States Circuit Court. All these facts seemed to our reporter to warrant a full reliance upon the statements of the Marine Surveyors that they were sustained by the respectable bodies of merchants referred to.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY DINNER.—The under graduates of the New-York University assembled in jovial conclave at the Clinton Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, last evening, to partake of a bountiful repast provided for them—to eat and drink to the temporary increase of their own obesity and the future prosperity of their *Alma Mater*. It was originally intended that the Faculty and Alumni of the Institution should join with them in the Anniversary Dinner, but only two of the latter were present last evening, and the Faculty were less numerously represented than they by two.

The Alumni, it is understood, will have their annual dinner as usual this year, after the Commencement. When the substantials had been disposed of, the President invited the ladies of the Hotel, who were assembled in an adjoining room, to partake with them of the dessert, which consisted of strawberries and cream ad infinitum, toasts and speeches. It was accepted.

Mr. ALFRED A. POST, President of the Undergraduates' Association, arose at the conclusion of the gastronomic exercises to initiate the Demosthenean. The exercises then proceeded as follows:

Abstract of the minutes of preparatory meetings, A. A. REDFIELD.

Toast to undergraduates, responded to by J. ALLEN MAXWELL.

Original Song—"How Sweet to Roam."

Toast to the Senior Class, responded to by Mr. GILLETTE.

Toast to the Junior Class, responded to by Mr. GEO. Z. GRAY.

Toast to the Sophomore Class, responded to by JOHN BLAKE.

Toast to the Freshman Class, responded to by Mr. A. A. REDFIELD.

Toast—*Our Sister Institutions*—responded to by Mr. S. TAYLOR.

Toast to the Alumni, responded to by Mr. GEO. H. MOORE.

When we left they were having a "roaring" time and we were awakened by the echo at an earlier hour than usual this morning.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The commencement speeches of the Female Normal School at the Academy of Music, last evening, were particularly good. The Academy was crowded, inside and out, at an early hour, thousands being unable to obtain admission. The appearance of the house from the rear of the stage, which was occupied by young ladies dressed in white, was exceedingly fine.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President of the Board of Education, made the opening address, which was received with applause. The compositions submitted by the graduates were meritorious performances.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS made the closing address to the graduates, eighty-four in number, after the delivery of the diplomas by Mr. HARRISON, Principal of the Normal School. The singing was very fair.

The following are the names of the graduates:

Acheson, Sarah A.	Gervis, Helen J.	McKinney, E. E.
Adler, Sophia M.	Hallock, Amy E.	Nunns, Mary E.
Bell, Julia A.	Hart, E. T.	O'Leary, Mary S.
Berrian, Sarah E.	Hazard, Anna M.	O'Neil, Rose M.
Birch, Eliza J.	Holmes, Mary M.	Pulis, Jane A.
Buckbee, Sarah E.	Hunter, Helen B.	Ramsey, Victoria J.
Brack, Maria	Huthwaite, A.	Raymond, Helena
Bucker, G. M.	Irwin, Harriet E.	Robertson, J.
Buxton, Kate A.	Irwin, Josephine	Roe, Clarisa
Birdsall, Rachel T.	Irwin, Marion	Rogers, Rosamond
Cassidy, Catharine	Iles, Isabella	Saunders, Abbie M.
Cavannah, Kate M.	Jasper, Maria	Scarlett, Frances
Clark, Mary J.	Johnson, Mary J.	Scudder, Emily
Conart, Catharine L.	Jollie, Jane	Sill, Prudence
Conolly, Cath. C.	King, Mary A.	Sloan, Susan E.
Cornell, Angeline	Kohler, Cath. A.	Sparling, Susan A.
Cunningham, J. M.	Lewis, Fanny K.	Spencer, J. Anna
Davies, [illegible]	Lawyne, Rebecca S.	Sudlow, Helen E.
Devenport, M. J.	Lyon, Mary A.	Stainburn, S. E.
Dolan, Mary E.	Mayhew, A. G.	Talbert, Mary
Dore, Elizabeth A.	Mayhew, Phebe	Tanner, Matilda
Dorman, [illegible]	Miller, Mary H.	Thompson, S. L.
Dorman, [illegible]	Mosher, Louisa	Trainor, Mary E.
[illegible], C. A.	Mosher, Nancy	Wheeler, Anna E.
[illegible], A. W.	McClure, Cath.	Walling, Mary A.
[illegible], Sarah	McGrath, E. M. F.	Wood, Eliza, and
	McGrath, E. A.	

Misses White, Bowman, Rockwell and Connor.

MEETING OF THE "SMALL" COMMITTEE.—The "Regular" or Wilson Small General Committee had a meeting at Tammany Hall last evening,—Chairman PURDY presided. The various Wards were called and reported the officers of their organization, and the names of the General and Young Men's Committees agreed upon.

A Committee was appointed to draft and report an address to the Democracy.

A resolution was also passed that the General Committee meet for organization on June 29, and the Young Men's Committee on the 30th inst.

Resolutions of condolence were passed on the death of Ex-Alderman CORNELL, after a eulogy by Judge WATERBURY.

Second Ward Police.

Sergeants TWEED and WHITE, of the Metropolitan Police, called, last evening, at the Second Ward Station-house. Sergeant TWEED said he had been sent to assume command of the District, and desired to read an "order" to the men.

Capt. SEWARD said he would not permit any such order to be read.

Sergeant TWEED thereupon retired, and announced to the men, as they left for their beats, the object of his visit. But one man—Policeman CURTIS—accompanied him. It is pretty well understood, however, that seven others of this Ward will declare, to-day, for the new Board.

FIRE IN NINTH-AVENUE.—A frame building in Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, occupied as a feed store by BURGESS & ROMAINE, and owned by Mr. FRENCH, was, with an office adjoining, destroyed by fire between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. FRENCH's loss is estimated at $600; insured for $500 in the Greenwich Insurance Company. The loss of BURGESS & ROMAINE amounts to about $500 also. They are insured for $500 in the St. Nicholas Company. The fire is believed to be an incendiary one.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

[Special Telegraph Offices in Wall-st. and 10 Pearl-st.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of Governor Cumming—Power of Congress to Abolish the Territory of Utah—The Late Election Riot, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 25.

Governor CUMMING left this afternoon for St. Louis, on his way to Kansas. He will return in ten days, and will then receive his commission and instructions.

By the act establishing the Territory of Utah of 1850, right is reserved to Congress to abolish the Territory at its pleasure. It provides that said Territory may be divided or attached to any other State or Territory. The act passed on assurances that Polygamy was not one of the institutions to be introduced into the Territory. The vast majority of the Mormons are not citizens of the United States.

The Sioux this evening contains an explanation that Mr. FRASER was instructed by Secretary MARCY to distribute statistical documents irrespective of the political character of the journals to which they were sent. UNO.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 25.

R. C. WINTHROP, United States Consul at Shanghae, resigned his office this morning.

The Postmaster-General has increased, and taken measures to expedite, the Mail service between Richmond and Memphis.

The Grand Jury of the District have undertaken the investigation of the late election riot. E. Y. E.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 25.

The Postmaster-General has rearranged the mail service between Richmond and Memphis, thus insuring a saving of time and greater regularity.

A letter has been received from Col. FICKLIN, of South Carolina, declining the tender of the Russian mission.

The Instructions to the New Governor of Utah—The Spanish Naval Force—Inquiry into the Execution of Crabb's Party in Sonora, &c.

[Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 24, 1857.

Col. CUMMING will probably receive his commission to-morrow, and also his instructions from the President. The Secretary of State to Utah, has not yet been appointed. The instructions to the Governor of Utah will be of a very positive and stringent character, as the President is determined to preserve the domestic tranquillity of the country. It will be in vain for the Mormons to veil their brutal murders and beastly immorality under the guise of religion. In the least it is a part of the religion of some of the heathens to murder and eat their fellows, but certainly no such monstrosities would be tolerated in a Christian land.

It is true that no power is vested in the Federal Government to put down the Mormons as a sect, but the Executive is vested with the power to see that the welfare, peace and tranquillity of the country is preserved. And therefore whatever endangers the domestic tranquillity of the country is in the power of the Executive to arrest, and, if necessary, by force of arms. The position is not tenable that there is nothing in the Constitution to justify a crusade against Mormonism, any more than there is against Abolitionism. The latter is a mere political opinion, and is neither contra bonos mores or *flagrante delicto*. The days of religious bigotry, on this continent, at least, have passed away, and the Mormons cannot hope, by making martyrs of themselves, to gain the sympathies of the world. Suppose it were a part of their religion to murder and rob, (which it seems it is,) will it be contended for a moment that the Executive has no power over the territory of the United States to insure the domestic tranquillity, and promote the general welfare; which is the very language of the preamble of the Constitution the President has sworn to carry out? The question is not whether there is any power under the Constitution to prohibit or punish polygamy, but it is, whether there is not power under the Federal Government to put down outrages arising under any political or religious fanatical sect, which endangers the public safety? We have already seen that there is, and the late Washington riot is a bloody proof of the fact. It is all nonsense, then, to talk of a crusade against the Mormons to put down their religion, and putting their acts of fiendish beastiality on a par with the political question of Abolitionism.

There is no foundation for the rumor that the Spanish naval force intended for Vera Cruz, had appeared off the coast of Cuba. Spain is far from being lulled in the lap of security as regards Cuba, and if she sends over any force, it will be for the further protection of that Island, instead of making war on Mexico, which would be suicidal to her, and be the very means of losing Cuba. It is the opinion among those conversant with Mexican affairs, that it is the interest of a party of speculators and others connected with Mexico, to get up the excitement and belief that Mexico is on the eve of another revolution, and that a war with Spain is certain, in order to effect and carry out certain designs, Mexico has certainly nothing to fear from the decrepitude of SANTA ANA's complicity.

Instructions have been sent to our Minister in Mexico to make a full investigation in regard to the murder of the Americans who belonged to CRABB's party, and who were butchered on the American side. If the facts are found to be true as related Mexico will be held to a strict account.

In a letter by the last steamer from London, from a friend, I learn that Mr. DALLAS, our Minister, visited, with his family, the Ascot Races, and were highly delighted and gratified. The University of Oxford had informed Mr. DALLAS that they intended conferring on him the degree of LL. D. Politics and diplomacy in England were very dull. It is said when Mr. DALLAS heard that England had filibustered an island from New-Granada, in the Pacific, that if it was true, he was willing to take a hand at filibustering himself. It is said that Mr. DALLAS has been applied to by several very distinguished men in London, to know something of the Rocksnsack University of Arkansas, as they had been informed that the honorary degree of LL. D. had been conferred upon them, and they had remitted the initiation fee of $25! Some wags in Rocksnsack, no doubt, have been amusing themselves.

The President attended the annual Commencement of Columbia College to-day, and expressed himself highly pleased with the exercises.

The Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Navy, visited the Arsenal to-day, to see experiments made with Col. SAM COLT's breech-loading rifles and pistols, and also that of the Minié weapon.

The examination at the Military Academy at Lexington, Va., a State Institution, not inferior, it is said, to West Point, takes place on the Fourth of July next. Senator BUCHANAN has accepted an invitation to make an address upon the occasion.

The *States* of yesterday, under the head of "Favors to the Enemy," indirectly charges WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq., Chief Clerk of the State Department, with having furnished the Louisville *Journal*, and St. Louis *Intelligencer*, two Know-Nothing papers, with public documents. Both of those journals published editorial acknowledgments as having received public documents from Mr. HUNTER. The circumstances are not conclusive of Mr. HUNTER's guilt, however, who never sent the documents acknowledged. They were sent by Mr. FLAGG, the Statistical Clerk of the State Department, who sent the labels to Mr. HUNTER to frank, and afterwards posted them on the documents in question. If there be any Know-Nothing suspicions created by this act, they must rest entirely on Mr. FLAGG.

Mr. HUNTER has been 26 years in the State Department, and came in under Gen. JACKSON's Administration in 1829. UNO.

Banquet of Dealers in Glass, China and Earthenware.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 25.

A splendid banquet was given this evening, by the dealers in Glass, China and Earthenware, of this city, to their brethren of other cities, at the Lawrence Hotel, One hundred and fifty sat down at the festive board. W. P. HACKNEY presided. Delegates were present from New-York, Baltimore, Boston, Richmond, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Wheeling, Chicago, and other cities. Mr. GEO. W. HUSSEY, of Baltimore, and Mr. JOHN R. MUNFORD occupied seats each side of the President.

Mr. HUSSEY responded to the first toast, complimentary to Baltimore. Mr. UNDERHILL, of New-York, responded in behalf of that city, and Mayor VAUX, MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq., and others made speeches suited to the occasion.

A happy allusion, was made to the Earthenware Banquet following so soon on the China Mission dinner, given at the same saloon.

News from New-Mexico.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR WITH THE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 25.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived, bringing dates to the 8th of May.

Three hundred and fifty troops, under Colonel BONNEVILLE, had entered the Gila-Apache country for the purpose of punishing the Indians for the numerous outrages committed by them upon the whites.

The Governor of the Mexican State of Cihuahua, also designed opening hostilities against the Indians, and would prevent their taking refuge on Mexican Territory. The Governor also intends to cooperate with Colonel BONNEVILLE in his movements against the Indians as much as possible.

There is no other news of interest by the mail.

Maine Republican State Convention.

NOMINATION OF LOT M. MORRILL FOR GOVERNOR

BOSTON, Thursday, June 25.

The Maine Republican State Convention at Bangor to-day, nominated LOT M. MORRILL for Governor, by a vote of 335 to 18.

Resolutions were adopted admonishing the Free States to be more zealous of their rights; advising stronger vindication of State Sovereignty; pointing to the Supreme Court Dred Scott decision, and the Democratic Party as threatening to liberty and popular rule; declaring in favor of all Federal officers as far as practicable being elected by popular vote, and concluding with recommending a withdrawal of the liquor question from politics.

Addresses were then delivered by Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., Hon. SAMUEL FESSENDEN and others.

The New-Hampshire Legislature, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 25.

The New-Hampshire Legislature, to-day, passed resolutions denunciatory of the Dred Scott decision, and in the House, this afternoon, the negro disability clause was expunged from the militia bill.

A heavy thunder-storm broke over Boston this evening. The lightning struck on the Common and one or two other places, but no serious damage was done.

Movements of General Cass.

DETROIT, Thursday, June 25.

General CASS leaves for Washington this evening to resume his official duties. His furniture, paintings, statuary, &c., have already gone forward.

General CASS, Judge MCLEAN and GERRIT SMITH were present at the opening of the State Sabbath School Convention in this city to-day.

Sale of the Main Line of Public Works of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 25.

The Main Line was sold this evening by auction, at the Exchange. There was a large attendance, and the Governor was present. It was purchased by J. EDGAR THOMSON, President, in behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for $7,500,000,—one bid only being made.

Loud cheers were given for the Governor and the Pennsylvania Road at the conclusion of the sale.

Previous to the sale an announcement was read that the demands of certain owners of property on the line would affect the claim for immediate possession.

The Shooting Affair at Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 25.

At a meeting of citizens last night, a jury was formed having six representatives from each Ward. ARLE, the murderer of EVERSON, was found guilty of his murder in the first degree. Twelve of the Jury were in favor of lynching ARLE, and the rest for disposing of him lawfully.

A resolution was passed requiring all the gamblers to leave the city in ten days, or be forcibly expelled.

The father of ARLE, who is also a murderer and gambler, has been required to leave the City at noon to-day. Last night, a crowd having a cannon in their possession, proceeded to the jail, intending to take ARLE forcibly therefrom and hang him, but they were dissuaded from doing so by the Mayor.

[NOTE.—Yesterday's dispatch read that EVERSON shot ARLE. It should have been that ARLE shot EVERSON.]

The Affray in the State-House at Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, June 25.

The Committee of Investigation on the affray which occurred in the State-House yesterday, have reported that the parties were excited over the remarks made in the House by Mr. BROOKS, and those of Mr. DUNHAM to Mr. BROOKS; that Mr. DUNHAM had apologized to the House through the Committee, and that Mr. BROOKS would apologize directly to the House. The report was accepted, and the matter was thus settled. The "personal violence," reported yesterday, appears to have been little more than the excited language of all parties.

Break in the Crooked Lake Canal.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 27.

Advices received from Havana at the office of the Canal Department in this City, state that another great freshet last night at Penn Yan has done greater damage to the Canal than the former one. The water at the outlet is fearfully high and is washing out the greater portion of the bank.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 25.

The schooner *Patriot*, of Manchester, from Belem for Bangor, went ashore at Whitehead, Me., on the night of the 23d inst., and became a total loss.

The schooner *Mechanic*, of Urry, was also ashore at the same place. Several other disasters also occurred there at the same time. A southwest gale was blowing.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.—It will be seen by a card published below that Mme. LA GRANGE, the most estimable and admirable artist we have ever had on these shores, has leased the Academy for a short season of Opera, commencing on Monday next. We trust that the enterprise will prove a successful one. BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, GOLDSTEI, ARNOLDI and other popular artists are in the company.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.—The last *soirée* of this prosperous and deserving association took place last evening at the City Assembly Rooms, and notwithstanding the heat, was attended by a very large audience. Of the few musical societies in our City, this is perhaps the only one that exhibits a creditable enthusiasm, and a willingness to work on proper eclectic principles. During the past season the Union has presented to the public a series of programmes remarkable for their variety, and for the labor which they have entailed on the members. From the condition of our least important Society it has become the most energetic, capable and highly appreciated. Much of the credit of this desirable result is due to Mr. MORGAN, who, in addition to every musical requisite, seems to possess the happy faculty of inspiring his associates with genuine ardor for their duties.

The performance of HAYDN's "Creation," last night, was, on the whole, extremely creditable. It is a work, however, which needs very excellent solo-singing to be enjoyable. The "Union" is rich in capable artists, but for HAYDN's solos the best will alone suffice. The elaborate melodic phrases of the composer are like the figures in a minuet—they require the extremest grace, combined with much physical perfection, or they are awkward and tedious. For amateurs the singing was excellent, but we do not think it deserves to be placed on a higher level. From this remark, however, must be excepted Mr. LEACH, who sang like an artist.

Mr. MORGAN conducted, and had an orchestra which, considering its smallness, was singularly willful. The choruses were excellent.

Card from Madame Lagrange.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having been induced to defer my departure for Europe, by the persuasions of the President and Directors of the Academy of Music, together with many of my personal friends, who are desirous I should again appear in Opera prior to my leaving the United States, I have therefore taken the Academy of Music, and shall give six representations of Italian Opera, commencing on Monday next, the 29th inst., and having succeeded in making arrangements with the BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, GOLDSTEI, ARNOLDI, TORRIANI, and well-known artists, I trust the public, in whose liberality I confide, will add to its disappointed in the entertainments they will receive under my direction. No Opera will be repeated during the engagement.

ANNA DE LAGRANGE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 24, 1857.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

The Court of Appeals—Prospect of a Decision and What it will be—The State Reporter—The Contracting Board—The Temperance People—The Political Candidates—The Averill Ore Bed and the Twenty-Mile Trot.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 25, 1857.

The Court of Appeals still has undergoing the process of incubation the decision of the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police bill. I do not think that, collectively, the Judges themselves know what the decision will be—or that any deliberate consultation has yet been had between them. But, nevertheless, it appears to be well settled here that the constitutional question will be decided in the affirmative. Every lawyer in attendance,—and among them are such men as Judges BRADLEY and FOOTE, and NICHOLAS HILL and WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES—and every layman with whom I have conversed, express but one opinion as to what the decision will be. Most of them arrive at these conclusions from the points and arguments presented to the Court, and from carefully putting together chance words that have escaped from the Judges in the course of conversation.

Were it not that the people are really interested in the result of the argument before the Court, I think the opinion of the Judges could be readily ascertained. But your Judge of Appeals is one of the big wigs, and the whole race of big wigs, from Adam's day to this, have inherited constitutional objections against doing any thing as the mass of common-sense people would do it. Any thing like a compliance with the public expectation—any thing like a speedy, or even timely, solution of a vexed question, is not to be thought of in the Court of Appeals. Hence, with delay and uncertainty, the city—that great heart of the State—is to be kept in a state of disorder, and chaos, and its peace and wealth at the mercy of the corrupt and perjured. How long we are yet to wait, is only to be conjectured; but we have sanguine hopes that we shall get a response from the oracle on Saturday. The term of the Court will not close until Friday, the 3d of July, and it is possible that no decision will be given until that time.

The term of office of the State Reporter comes with this session of the Court. The appointment of a successor is with the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and the Attorney General. The candidates prominently named are Judge CONKLING, of Utica, W. BARNES, of Albany; PLATT PORTER, of Schenectady; GEORGE UNDERWOOD, of Auburn; CHARLES SEDGWICK, of New-York, and E. FERRIS SMITH, formerly of Rochester, but now Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction. I presume the appointment will be determined on Saturday next. In the meantime, applications forwarded to either of the three gentlemen named as the appointing power, will receive proper attention. The duties of the office are said to be very pleasant, though laborious, the time three years, and the pay $2,500 a year, and no legitimate stealings. Qualifications—a little knowledge of the law, a high appreciation of "circumlocution," and etc., etc., etc.

The "Contracting Board," organized by the last Legislature, is not exactly a unit. It is supposed to be made up of the State Engineer and Surveyor, the three Canal Commissioners and the Comptroller. Comptroller BURROUGHS and Commissioner WHALLON have not been in the habit of attending the meetings of the Board. They are in the political minority and appear to have little relish for the entertainment of which they would have to partake, if they met with their associates, and so they wisely abstain from attending the sessions. Messrs. FITZHUGH and SEYMOUR and SHERRILL meet for the transaction of business, but the very first motion made the vote stood: aye, 1; no, 1; blank, 1; whereupon Mr. FITZHUGH, seeing "how things were agoing, took his hat and went ashore," and since that there has been "no quorum present" of the Contracting Board. What prompts the continued absence of Mr. FITZHUGH, is of course the subject of much conjecture. The irreverent liken his position to that of the Saviour on the Cross, and the busy bodies say that he was only "one to two," and that he had no idea of being a cipher. Be all these things as they may, one thing is certain—that the "Contracting Board" is not likely to do the State much service—(I beg pardon, for doing nothing is probably the greatest service it can do the State)—during the present season. It is well that it is so. The law under which it was organized was the one pet idea of a member of the last Legislature, and has all the imperfections which usually attach to measures that are the offspring of men who have no experience or judgment, or capacity to guide them.

Professor MCCOY has withdrawn from the alliance—offensive and defensive—made with DELAVAN & Co. some two or three years since. The Professor also withdraws from the editorial chair of the *Prohibitionist*, and the Secretaryship of the State Temperance Society. There is, I suppose, nothing indicative in this, except that the "Professor and the Philanthropist," or vice versa, as an enthusiastic admirer used to classified them, have reached the parting of the ways—have arrived where they could only agree to disagree. This is a common result of the Delavan practice. In fact, I believe these two, now being put asunder, have been joined together longer than it is usual for one of the parties to fraternize with anybody.

In the matter of the application of the parties in interest for the claim of $100,000 for the Averill Ore Bed, Judge GOULD has denied the motion for a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to issue his warrant for the amount promised to be paid by the Commissioners of the Land Office. This decision has taken the claimants by surprise—they not anticipating such a result upon the points and arguments presented. But in examining the law under which the claim was made, the Judge found that more than two years had elapsed since its enactments, and as the general statutes outlaw appropriations not paid within two years from the time they are made, the claim for a *mandamus* was necessarily refused. This is not the first time the payment of an unjust claim upon the State has been barred by the lapse of time. What will be the next dodge it is difficult to conjecture, but it looks now as though the game was almost played out, and that the last passage to the State Treasury was plugged up, and the "Averill Claim" seems destined to become one of the stand-bys. It was a very pretty game—very boldly played—and has been lost, not from any want of skill in the gamblers, but simply because their hands would not stand a "call."

The political cauldron begins to bubble slightly, preparatory to a general simmer-down. It is said that all of the present State officers, with the single exception of Comptroller BURROUGHS, are in training for another heat; that Mr. SEYMOUR expects a nomination on the Republican ticket, for a continuance of his present position; that DORSHEIMER expects to be named for Treasurer, as a reward for past services with his German fellow-citizens; and that Senator UPHAM is on the slate for Comptroller. These are the only names at present talked of. Just now the driftwood and scum only appear to have come up, but, the pot once boiling, we have them rising to the surface fast and faster.

All Albany was on the Island yesterday,—the attraction being the twenty-mile race between animals known as the *Dalton* and *Taylor* horses. The same nags were last Winter driven 100 miles inside of ten hours. Then the *Taylor* horse was the victor—yesterday the *Dalton* took the money. The twenty miles was done in 73 minutes—not by any means slow time for two horses who have no known pedigree. Not the least novel part of the performance was the attendance. You might easily have picked out on the grounds a majority of the Canal Board, a quorum (just now somewhat difficult of attainment) of the Contracting Board, two-thirds of the Appraisers, three quarters of the State officers, and I think enough of the Court of Appeals to have given a binding decision. The material part of the body Executive was not visible, but the chances are ninety-nine to a hundred that his Excellency had two thoughts on the race to one on the business of the day—which just now happens to be almost exclusively made up of importunate applications for pardons. In fact, it is said that early in the morning there was heard in the inner office something that sounded very much like the refrain of one of CHRISTY's melodies—something about a "bog-tail nag" and a "gray." This is very like gossiping slander, and yet not very unlike the Governor, who has a keen eye for the good points in the making up of horseflesh, and a high appreciation of a good stepper, either in harness or crinoline—especially in crinoline. L.SO.

Our State Affairs—Venezuela—Cuba.

In *El Foro*, of Caracas, of the 6th of June, the following statement in relation to the claim for indemnity, brought by the United States against the Venezuelan Government, for depriving certain American citizens (Messrs. SHERIDAN, SIMPSON & TAPPAN, of Boston) of their right of the guano bird islands, which they had discovered in an abandoned condition, and had occupied and "improved." *El Foro* says: "We have already announced that the Resident Minister of the United States has written to the Government, declaring that if his letter of the 21st of March is not answered forthwith, he will consider his claim as refused, and will withdraw from the country. We can now state, on the best information, that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has replied that he can give no definite answer on the subject, and that if his Excellency should leave Venezuela, the Government will communicate with that of Washington, through the medium of its Minister accredited there. It is rumored that, in consequence, Mr. BARNES will leave for Laguayra on Monday, in order to embark on the steamer which has arrived there."

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—The celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, of F. A. M., of the State of Rhode Island, took place in Providence on Wednesday. Fifteen hundred Masons appeared in regalia. The public exercises were held in the First Baptist Church. An original hymn, composed by Mrs. GEO. F. WILSON, was sung, and an address was delivered by Rev. GEO. M. RAMSAY, P. G. M. of the R. I. of Massachusetts.

THE TWENTY MILE TROT OF THE TAYLOR AND DALTON HORSES.—*The following is the time in which each mile was made in the late race between these two horses:*

1st mile	3:45	11th mile	3:38
2d mile	3:44	12th mile	3:33
3d mile	3:45¾	13th mile	3:47½
4th mile	3:47	14th mile	3:41
5th mile	3:36	15th mile	3:37½
6th mile	3:45	16th mile	3:32
7th mile	3:39	17th mile	3:45
8th mile	3:51	18th mile	3:49
9th mile	3:39	19th mile	3:37
10th mile	3:39	20th mile	3:45

GEN. WOOL'S HEALTH.—We learn, from Dr. MCNAUGHTON, that Gen. WOOL, late last evening, though very low, was hopefully better than during the day. The General is attended by Drs. WOLFKIEL, THORNTON, and WINSLOW—the latter a physician in Mexico; and, under their united skill, aided by the counsel of Dr. MCNAUGHTON, everything within human scope will be done to restore the venerable soldier to his wonted health.—*Albany Evg. Journal, 25th.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 168 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.—STRANGERS WILL save time by going directly to ROGERS'S extensive Bazaar of Fancy Goods and Toys, No. 499 Broadway, as a greater collection and variety will be found there than elsewhere. Jet and gold bracelets and brooches, beautiful pearl and ivory fans and card-cases, ladies' workboxes, ladies and gentlemen's dressing-cases, &c. Also, dolls, games and toys of every variety, children's carriages and gigs. All imported and sold at the lowest prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

MEDICAL.—DR. VAN ALEN, LATELY FROM Europe, has in his possession Dr. PELL'S, of London, celebrated remedy for cancer. Offices No. 191 1st-av., near 12th st., and No. 15 St. Mark's-place, New-York City.

EXCITING TIMES!! Great Rush! to secure one of the most BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAPEST! Carpets ever offered in New-York, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 59 Bowery.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S Trichepherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold everywhere.

BOOTS, Shoes and Gaiters, The Largest Assortment, And Cheapest in the City, At BROOKS', No 375 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

CURTAINS, LACE AND MUSLIN, FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES FROM 25 TO 200. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES IN SUMMER CLOTHING.

Alpaca Coats	$1 50 to $4 00
White Duck Coats	2 50 to 5 00
Linen and Alpaca Raglans	1 00 to 4 00
Summer Coats	75 to 4 50
Summer Pants	75 to 5 00
Summer Vests	50 to 2 50

Oak Hall, Nos. 54 and 56 Fulton-st.

WINDOW SHADES. IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As these are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT COMMICES, BROCATELLE DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF HERRING & CO.'S Fire and Burglar Proof Patent Champion Safes frustrated.

OFFICE OF J. S. REED & CO., Bankers, MARION, Ohio, June 6, 1857.

S. C. HERRING & CO.—Gents: Our banking-house was broken open last night, and an unsuccessful attempt made to force open the Safe; gunpowder was used in quantities sufficient to break glass in the back room, twenty-five feet from the Safe, and to displace pictures and furniture, as well as to blow the inside of one of the outside doors into small pieces, but your Hall's Powder Proof Lock resisted all efforts to effect an entrance. The burglars left a very good selection of tools—sledge-hammer, a variety of crowbarlooking chisels, traces and bits, together with lamps, &c., &c. It took three good strong men nearly an hour to remove the remains of the wreck, so as to reach the inside door, which, of course, remained unharmed. Considering this latter circumstance, together with the fact that two more doors awaited the thieves, if they had succeeded in opening the outside one, we have no hesitation in ordering a new door, and continuing our confidence in your "Burglar Proof Safes with Hall's Powder Proof Lock." One half the outer door is in good order. Can you make the other from measures in your books, or shall we send the ruins down to you?

We feel under so much obligation to you for the protection your safe has afforded us, that we authorize you to make any use you may choose of this affair.

Very respectfully, J. S. REED & CO.

The subscribers have on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above, and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2[illegible] Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages, of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private consultation rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance. MARSH & CO.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—The subscribers offer every variety of the above goods by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the city. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

DR. —OUR LATE STYLE OF SPRING AND Summer Garments are now ready and on sale. As usual of late, we have taken pains to have our goods made up in the best and neat manner, and put up with great care, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The Stock of Clothing, Cassimeres and Vestings, in the Establishment, is the largest and most elegant ever offered in this City. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 257, 259 and 261 Broadway.

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under-Garments for Spring and Summer wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of Shirts of the newest styles, either ready-made or made to order, and of unsurpassable fitting. D. DEVLIN & CO., Corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the great economy is in buying the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while, on the contrary, of the thousands and tens of thousands who purchase some other machine, vexation and loss. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

THE DEMAND UNABATED.—CARPETINGS HAS sold an immense number of his Twelve Dollar Ingrains and Brussels, and he has received, during the 19th and 20th inst., and the demand for them continues very great. They are good, well made, and of excellent materials, just the articles for town or country use. Ladies, he has leave the City without providing a supply of these articles. You cannot fail to be delighted with them.

EVERY LADY SHOULD HAVE A PAIR OF MILLER'S Patent Shoulder Braces, or Corset-Skirt Supporters, and Misses and Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all intermediate prices. Ladies, remember I. R. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

A FASHIONABLE INDORSEMENT TO GENIN'S newest Gentlemen's Hat has been made by all who have had the pleasure of seeing the beautiful dove colored Invisible, the lightest and only appropriate dress hat for the warm season. For sale exclusively by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway; opposite St. Paul's.

CHEVALIER'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES are unquestionably the admiration of the fashionable and the envy of the crowkens and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits on the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

LOVETT'S WAHPENE, AN INDIAN VEGETABLE extract, the only preparation that will restore gray hair to its original color, cure baldness, and remove all scurf and dandruff from the scalp. All orders promptly attended to at No. 80 Bleecker-st., where references will be given.

PISTACHIO-NUT SKIN AND COMPLEXION Powder imparts a natural whiteness and youthful delicacy to the skin, attainable by no other means; also, removes the tan, freckles, &c., leaving the skin smooth. In boxes, 6 shillings and 12 shillings, each. INGRE & CO. No. 209 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, IN ALL THAT the name imports, compact and complete, containing articles of the very best quality and elegant finish. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

THE PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS.—THE greatest luxury of the season. They are made of fine Britannia metal, and are also richly silver-plated. For sale, wholesale and retail, at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

FANCY CAP PINS—IN GREAT VARIETY OF color, size and style.
JET AND GOLD SEWERS.—Bracelets, necklaces, &c.
At OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 337 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

MARRIED.

DRISCOLL—HUMPHREY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, June 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. James FRANK S. DRISCOLL, of New-York, to KATE W., eldest daughter of G. D. Humphrey, Esq.

FOYES—PERLOW.—In West Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, June 24, by Rev. H. S. Carpenter, of Brooklyn, Jeremiah C. FOYES, Esq., of Trenton, N. J., to MARIA H. PERLOW.

IRVING—KYCKINDALL.—At Bay Ridge, on Wednesday, June 24, in Christ Church, by Rev. John S. Stone, D. D., Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., to MARIA LOUISA, eldest daughter of John B. Kyckindall, Esq.

MCEWEN—DAY.—At Walnut Grove, Stonington, Conn., on Wednesday, June 24, at the residence of James J. Day, Esq., by Rev. D. C. Weston, John E. McEwen, M. D., of New-York, to MIS. DAY, of Stonington.

BIRD—LYONS.—At Milwaukee, Wis., on Monday, June 15, by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Mr. JAMES L. BIRD, of Madison, Wis., to Miss ELIZA G. LYONS, of Milwaukee.

DIED.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 24, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. CORNELL, aged 44 years, 3 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family of his father-in-law, and those of his brothers, John L., Stephen H., Charles G. and Robert G. Cornell, of the firm of Cornell, Ward & Wendell, and his brothers-in-law, Wm. A. Frederick, Henry D. Grant, Samuel Kohler, George W. Jewett and James G. Lander; also the members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, of Free and Accepted Masons, and the fraternity in general; also the officers and members formerly attached to the Fifth and Seventh Companies, National Guard, 7th Regiment, N. Y. S. Artillery, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 3d-st., on Friday, June 26, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, and his remains will be deposited in the receiving vault.

BOGERT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 25, ELIZA M., wife of John W. Bogert, and daughter of the late Joseph Peck, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, P. J. Bogert, No. 128 Macdougal-st., this (Friday) afternoon, 26th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

DOUBLEDAY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 25, JOHN T. DOUBLEDAY, aged 61 years.

His friends, and those of his sons, John M. and William E. Doubleday, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the house of W. E. Doubleday, No. 90 1st-place.

BALL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 25, MRS. JULIA SHADDLE, wife of Elias M. Ball.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 201 State-st., near Bond.

WYCKOFF.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 24, after a short illness, of apoplexy, JACOB Z. D. WYCKOFF.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Bergen-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

1858! CALENDAR PLATES FOR 1858 furnished for ALMANACS and PATENT MEDICINE Pamphlets, containing FIVE calendars, complete, calculated for the meridians of Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Charleston and

AUCTION SALES.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 26, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, [illegible] C. FREMONT, [illegible] rosewood [illegible] crimson window curtains [illegible] mirrors [illegible] 7-octave piano [illegible] clocks [illegible] and several fine oil-paintings.

[illegible] carpets [illegible] mahogany bedsteads [illegible] wardrobes [illegible]

DINING-ROOM.—[illegible] extension dining-table, chairs [illegible]

BASEMENT-ROOM.—[illegible] black walnut [illegible] chandeliers, &c. Also, oil-cloths [illegible] stair-rods, [illegible] tables, &c.

J. L. [illegible], Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE—MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE AT AUCTION—[illegible] at 10½ o'clock A. M., [illegible] the contents of the elegant residence No. 110 West 18th st., in [illegible] extension tables, &c., together with a rich [illegible] In the chambers [illegible] mahogany [illegible] To persons desirous of getting good furniture, this is a good chance. Dealers will do well to attend.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, BY auction, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 23 Nassau st., general household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany sofa in hair cloth, chairs, &c., rosewood [illegible] bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, gas chandeliers, gilt frame mirrors, pier and mantel glasses, window curtains, cornices, rosewood [illegible]

Also, a [illegible] iron do., tin do., China and glassware.

Also, [illegible] years old, 15 hands high, perfectly sound and kind, and well broke to either saddle or harness, suitable for a child's riding or driving.

Also, [illegible] in good order.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. Office No. 15 Park-row.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 346 West 22d st., near 9th-av., embracing the entire magnificent furniture of the above first-class house. The sale of which will be absolute and positive, the immediate removal of the goods from the premises is imperative. Furniture consists of every description of costly and elegant parlor furniture, [illegible] 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, pier and mantel mirrors, etageres, arm and Turkish chairs, rich carpets, rosewood tables, costly [illegible] with a large and valuable variety of rich chamber, library and dining room furniture. For full particulars of which, see *Herald* of Friday. Catalogues now ready. Sale rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON CLINTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 3 three-story brick [illegible] Clinton st., Brooklyn, between Nelson and Huntington sts. The houses are [illegible] having been recently [illegible] with all the modern improvements [illegible] lots each 20 by [illegible] feet. The property is located on one of the most desirable streets in Brooklyn, is convenient to the ferries, and easy of access by City railroads. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 38 Wall-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 30, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Broadway, by order of the mortgagee, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of suites of rosewood parlor furniture, covered with damask, suites of mahogany furniture, covered with hair cloth, [illegible] Voltaire chairs, pier and centre tables, [illegible] mirrors, pier glasses, black walnut, mahogany and [illegible] furniture, blankets, bedding, mattresses, table linen, China, glass ware, &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 31 Wall-st.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Piano-forte, French plate [illegible] THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 67 West [illegible] st. [illegible] will sell as above, by order of [illegible] Attorney for the mortgagee, the entire furniture of the house, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, carpets, glass and China ware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, mirrors, oil-paintings, mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., also a fine rosewood piano-forte by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. Sale positive. Catalogues on the morning of sale at the house.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DESIRABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY ON COURT AND PACIFIC STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, on Court st., 17 lots, N. E. cor. [illegible] between Centre, Mill, Church and Huntington sts. Also house and lot No. 66 Pacific st., affording purchasers an unusually good opportunity of making investments, as every lot offered will be positively sold without reserve. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at the office No. 7 Broad-st.

[illegible] DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, JUNE 26, AT 10½ o'clock, all the genteel furniture of the residence No. 144 West [illegible] consisting of elegant Wilton velvet and Brussels carpets, richly carved rosewood parlor furniture [illegible] piano-forte, bookcase, oil-paintings [illegible] chamber furniture, all in good order, hair-mattresses, feather-beds and bedding, wardrobes, extension table, library-bookcase, ornamental mahogany [illegible] crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c. [illegible] No postponement.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-ST., CORNER WILLIAM.—FRIDAY, June 26, at 12½ o'clock, at No. 56 Pine-st.—Havana Cigars, Londres, Medias, Damas and Pressados; Guava Jelly, in boxes. Sold on account of a person closing business, in lots to suit purchasers.

A. R. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—To be sold at auction on FRIDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt st., being the balance of a jobber's stock in good order. The whole to be sold without reserve, for cash. By order of SAMUEL A. STOWELL, Assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 128 Myrtle-av., corner Navy-st., Brooklyn, the balance of the stock of a retail liquor dealer, consisting of brandies, wines, gin, &c.

Also, a small quantity of household furniture.

LAND FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—In the town of Rye, Westchester County, consisting of 6 lots, from two to 10 acres each, lying on the Old Boston Post Road, between the villages of Rye and Port Chester. This land is part of the Carpenter Farm, much improved and in a good neighborhood. On a part of the farm there are fruit and forest trees. The land is elevated and commands an extensive view of the country and Long Island Sound, one-half mile distant. The above will be sold to the highest bidder to close up the purchase made by the undersigned of the above farm. The sale will take place on the premises on the 15th day of July, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Gentlemen from the City taking New-Haven Cars at 7 or 9 o'clock and stopping at Rye or Port Chester depots, will find carriages to take them to the ground in time to view the land before the sale. Terms of Sale—10 per cent. on day of sale, and 15 per cent. in 20 days after, at which time good warrantee deeds will be given, balance on bond and mortgage, 3 to 5 years.

THOMAS BENT,
WILLIAM P. ABENDROTH.

For further information, inquire at the office of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, CASH OR APPROVED paper, in exchange for a good stock of Brandy, Rum and Scotch Whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix Spirits, wines and other liquors, together with iron safe and usual office furniture. The advertiser having withdrawn from the business of importing will now sell or exchange as above for eligible lots, sung house, (finished or incomplete,) in or near Brooklyn; country place, with few acres of land suited to culture of hardy foreign fruits. The remaining stock may not exceed $6,000; it can with advantage be divided into smaller lots; and difference, if any either way, can be arranged for cash or otherwise. Address A. LACOURETTE or agent, Brooklyn.

$20,000 OR $30,000 WANTED—A Partner in one of the very best and most complete [illegible] and machine shops in Pennsylvania. Address real name, for two days, Proprietor St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, or after then, Messrs. GUMMEY & SON, No. [illegible] South 4th-st., Philadelphia, who will furnish particulars.

PARTNER WANTED.—I HAVE JUST RECEIVED from the United States Patent Office one of the most valuable patents ever issued. Any gentleman having a few hundred dollars and wishing to invest it in a sure business in selling patent rights will find this a safe investment. For further particulars, address S. M., Times Office.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ESTABLISHMENT [illegible] Flagler. A safe and [illegible] disposed of with the property [illegible] on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st. [illegible]

F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 107 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a Boot-store trade. Address E. D. FISHER, Agent.

A NEW BILLIARD SALOON AND BAR will be opened on Saturday, June 27, at the corner of Canal and Centre sts. The saloon will be kept in the best English, French and American style. It will be the particular care of the proprietor to render everything comfortable.

MCLEAR'S BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salerooms Nos. 708 and 710 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Issue notes or bills [illegible] for travelers' purposes. Also Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Holland,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

Also on

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria, Cairo,
Smyrna,	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris, and sterling Bills at short, or 60 days sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Office No. 39 William-st.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr., }
WM. ALEX. SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, April 2, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive and subscribe for the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an installment of $20 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued, one-half convertible into Stock of the Company on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expire on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 18, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; say, from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 25th of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.

Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to such as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.

For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.

Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.

It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 10th.

It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 28, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—At an election held at the office of the Company on Monday, June 8, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year:

Jesse A. Marshall,	B. & K. Richardson,	Peter B. Sweeney,
J. Campbell, Jr.,	John S. Siney,	Chester Lamb,
James Murphy,	Hugh Smith,	Eben. Beadleston,
Chas. B. White,	Wm. M. Pullis,	John Kerr.
Amos F. Hatfield,	Timothy Townsend,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected:
President—JESSE A. MARSHALL.
Vice-President—HUGH SMITH.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.
New-York, June 20, 1857.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD COMPANY, }
Office No. 29 William-st. }

THE JULY INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING securities of the Company, viz.:
Eight per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, M. P. R. R. Co.
Eight per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, M. P. R. R. Co.
Eight per cent. Bonds of Iowa County issued to and endorsed by the Mineral Point R. R. Co., will be paid on and after the 1st of July next on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 20 to July 6 inclusive.
New-York, June 20, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN AND MADISON R. R. Co., }
No. 20½ Exchange-place, New-York, June 15, 1857. }

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE July 1, on Bonds of the City of Madison and the City of Watertown, (Wis.,) issued to aid in the construction of this road, and also the Coupons due July 1, on the First Mortgage Bonds and the Real Estate Bonds issued by this Company, will be paid at this office.
H. K. LAWRENCE, Vice-President.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC }
RAILROAD Co., No. 12 Wall-st. }

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 UPON THE 10 years Bonds of this Company, and also upon the Bonds of the cities of Fond du Lac and Watertown, Wis., issued to and in aid of the construction of this road, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date.
J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, }
AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, June 19, 1857. }

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, will be closed from 20th June to 1st July.
L. M. HUBBY, President.

MERCHANT'S LOAN OFFICE, NO. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton.—Money advanced in small or large sums upon stocks of goods, diamonds, jewelry, personal property, &c., &c. All business done with us strictly confidential; we being well known in the community, the public will be satisfied as to terms, by calling on PHILLIPS & CO., No. 208 Broadway, cor. Fulton. Office hours, 8 till 6.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The transfer books of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company in New-York, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until July 1, 1857.
By order A. WORTH, Secretary.

$60,000 TO LOAN.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to loan this amount in sums to suit, on good securities, at fair rates. Parties who may not wish to give their names until they know whether their application is approved, need not do so. All transactions confidential. Address S., Box No. 4,051 Post-Office.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on $400,000 Bonds of the First Mortgage of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, due July 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

New-York, June 24, 1857.

MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA, BONDS.—The coupons due July 1, 1857, on Marysville City Bonds, are payable at the American Exchange Bank.
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 6 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 29 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

C. F. LINDSLEY, NO. 41 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD Co., }
BRIDGEPORT, June 22, 1857. }

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid, on presentation, at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Mortgage Bonds, of which new issue it was decided to make $40,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $20,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1868, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $189,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $61,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND }
CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 27 William-st. }
New-York, June 22, 1857. }

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—THE INTEREST due on the 1st day of July next, on the following securities, will be paid on and after that day at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:
Bonds Ohio and Penn. Railroad Co., 1st mortgage.
Bonds City of Pittsburg, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds City of Allegheny, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Stark County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Richland County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ohio, to Ohio and Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Crawford County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Van Wert County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ind., to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., 1st mort.
Construction Bonds Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE ONTARIO AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 Exchange place, New-York, June 25, 1857. The subscribers for One Million of Dollars of the Bonds of this Company, are hereby notified that the ninth installment of five per cent. will be payable on Wednesday, July 1, to CHARLES A. MACY, Treasurer, at the Park Bank. By order. E. D. SAXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MISSOURI INTEREST.—THE INTEREST Coupons due July 1 on all Bonds of the State of Missouri will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. Holders are requested to separate the various descriptions before presenting for payment. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY INTEREST.—THE INTEREST Coupons due July 1 on Bonds of St. Louis County, Missouri, will be paid at Bank of Commerce, in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 15, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1853, was not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August next, if the terms of the sale be fulfilled. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking-House, and the residue on or before the 28th of same month. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of July next. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 6th day of July next. By order of the Board,
JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier.

The Stockholders of the Bank who have not already subscribed for their portion of the new additional capital of One Million of Dollars, and holders of assigned rights of Stockholders to subscribe, are here notified that the subscriptions must be made before the 1st of July, on which day the first installment of 25 per cent. is required to be paid at the Bank.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made before 1st July will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. P. W. ENGS, } Vice Prest's.
CHAS. MILES, }

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—New-York, June 10, 1857.—The second installment of $25 per share, on the increased capital stock of this Bank, has been ordered by the Board of Directors to be called for, payable on the 1st day of July next, with interest from May 1, last. Any stockholder may have the option of paying the remaining $50 per share required to make full paid stock, between the 1st and 10th of July, by adding interest as above. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums, from $5 to $100, deposited in this Bank, on or before the 10th July next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st July.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 18, 1857.—The second installment of twenty-five dollars on each share of the new or increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 1st July next. The prepayment of the three remaining installments, adding interest from 1st February last, will entitle the stockholder to the next full dividend. By order of the Board. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. PETER A. TITUS,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary. President.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their payment. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BULL'S-HEAD BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 18, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, No. 390 3d-av., on WEDNESDAY, July 1 next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. R. WILLIAMSON, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

SEEDS.—RED TOP, RED TOP STRAP LEAF, Improved Ruta Baga of American growth and imported, yellow Aberdeen, large white Globe, large white Norfolk, and other approved varieties of TURNIPS.

Long Orange and white Belgian CARROTS, [illegible] white and yellow SUGAR BEET, MANGEL WURZEL, MILLET, CHINESE SUGAR CANE, for fodder. All now in season for planting, and for sale in small or large quantities by J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Co. }
MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1857. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a dividend of six per centum be and the same is hereby declared on all full paid shares in the general stock of this Company entitled to dividends on the 1st day of July, 1857, to be paid out of the net earnings of the first half of the current year, and that the said dividend on all shares transferred to the Stock Transfer Agency of this Company in the City of New-York, be paid at the Company's Agency office in said city, on the first day of July next. And that the said dividend upon all other full paid shares entitled to the same, be paid at the Company's office in Milwaukee on the 10th day of July next.

Resolved, That the books of transfer of the capital stock of this company be closed in the offices of Milwaukee and New York, on and after the 20th inst., and remain so closed in the City of New-York until the third day of July, and in the city of Milwaukee until the 10th day of July next. J. HADLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 19, 1857.—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 19, 1857.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to the increased capital stock of the Broadway Bank are hereby notified that said increased capital, together with the premium thereon, is required to be paid in full, on the 1st day of July, 1857, at the banking-house. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, }
PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA R. R. Co. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same pro-rata on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending June 30 inst. Shareholders will be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Cleveland, on and after the 1st day of July next, in currency or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1857. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and under; and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for, will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., East of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI }
RAILROAD Co., CLEVELAND, Friday, June 19. }

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the road for six months, ending June 30, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after July 1, 1857, in Cleveland, at the office of the Treasurer, and in New-York at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD Co., }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TERRE HAUTE, June 16, 1857. }

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock for the six months ending May 31. Eastern stockholders will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on or after the 30th of June inst.
CHAS. WOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Buildings, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York, June 22, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE, NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, New-York, June 17, 1857.—The dividend due upon the Preferred Stock, amounting to twelve per cent. with the accruing interest, has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, 6th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 6th of July. By order of the Board.
R. AITKEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EUREKA MINING COMPANY, }
No. 26 William st. New-York, June 23, 1857. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on the first day of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d inst. to the 1st of July. By order of the Board.
JOHN STANTON, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, }
New-York, June 23, 1857. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable on Monday 6th of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from June 25 to July 6. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, }
New-York, June 19, 1857. }

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE CO. }
New-York, June 23, 1857. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Chatham Bank have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. payable on and after the 1st July next. The transfer books will remain closed from and including the 22d inst., until that date.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
New-York, June 18, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 174 Broadway, New-York.—The Directors of the Union Express Company have declared their fifth semi annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable at their office in New-York, on and after July 1.
EDWARD P. BEACH, Sec. and Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 297 Broadway, corner Plank-place, New-York, June 4, 1857. A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

INTEREST WARRANTS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued in aid of the construction of the Milwaukee and Superior Railroad, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation to Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY'S office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. DAVID P. HULL, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of New-York has, this day, declared a semi-annual Dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 29 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner Wall and William sts.
R. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd P. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Gerdis,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
I. E. Lahens,	Geo. R. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Heward C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Pardon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.
DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
R. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 346 (old No. 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR THE [illegible] vision, suitable for reading [illegible] inventions, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 2 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8, and 10:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

LAND ROUTE.—NEW YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL.
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M. RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON via NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL steamer MINNEHAHA, which has just been completed, will commence her trips from Caldwell to Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain, on the 8th day of June.

THE "FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL" will open for the reception of guests on the 1st day of June. The proprietor is determined to preserve the reputation the house has heretofore sustained, of affording every comfort and luxury that the visitor to this region of health and beauty can desire, and respectfully asks of the traveling community their patronage. DANIEL GALE.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLEN WOOD, AND intermediate landings—Sleights' Dock, White Stone, Great Neck and Sands Point. The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, being fitted anew for comfort and speed, will run daily from Peck Slip to the above points. Leaving Glenwood at 6:30 A. M., and Glen Cove at 7 A. M., and New-York at 4 P. M. The boat will commence on or about the 1st July to run double trips, affording a pleasant sail to the various points on the route, the public-houses and grounds at which are now in complete order for visitors. Fare to Glen Cove 3s.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING—Making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BRIGGS, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the usual landings on her return. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain E. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 26, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Stag Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Tottenville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. AMMING SMITH, will leave as follows for the Season: Leaving Amos-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M. and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY—Fare, 25 cents, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landing, from foot of Chambers-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Arriving in Albany in time for the cars North and West.

DAY BOAT—FOR COZZENS, NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie and Catskill, connecting with the stages to the Catskill Mountain House, on SATURDAY of every week, at 9 A. M., from the foot of Franklin-st. The steamer CATSKILL.

FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT, BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.—The steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., THIS DAY (Tuesday) at 4 P. M. W. H. BYRAM, Agent.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th-sts., each way. Fare 6 cents.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) one sled, mason's scaffolding for houses, 3 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets, 3 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 23d-st.

[illegible] FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 22
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 3,281 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BURMAN, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BURTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

The steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 24, and be succeeded by the JASON, July 8, and QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, July 22.

For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The COLUMBIA will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail on the 18th of July; ATLANTIC, the 1st of August, and the BALTIC, the 15th of August.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their models of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
First cabin .... $130 | Second cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 25. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 1 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'day, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July 22.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 5.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 2.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, M. L. FRANTZEN, Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on TUESDAY, June 30, from Pier No. 39 North River. Rates of passage, including provisions:
In First Cabin .... $90 | In Third Cabin .... $[illegible]
In Second Cabin .... $[illegible]

This steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

Certificates of passage will be issued to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends, at the following rates:
In First Cabin .... $100 | In Third Cabin $40
In Second Cabin .... 60 | In Steerage .... [illegible]

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

JUNE, 1857.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHlands, and Ocean House. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Friday, June 26 .... 7 A. M.	Friday, June 26 ... 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 27 .. 11 A. M.	Monday, June 29 .. 9 A. M.
Thursday, June 30, 6½ A. M.	Tuesday, June 30, 1½ P. M.

Squam line of stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 169 Broad-st., or to the Captain on board foot of Adams st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAVORITE AND commodious steamboat UNION can be chartered for excursions, with or without a barge, on reasonable terms, by applying to GEO. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall st., corner of South, up stairs.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, JUNE 28.—STEAMER LONG BRANCH, for Shrewsbury, Highland House, and Ocean Port. The OCEAN WAVE will connect at the Highlands for Red Bank.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100.
Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $60 to $200.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND OR PEARL Jewelry, bought for cash. Apply, by letter, to MONEY, Times office.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—JUST received, a very fine assortment of superior drawing instruments, which will be sold at very reasonable prices.
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

Custom-House, New-York, Collector's Office, May, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Auction at the United States Warehouse, No. 24 Atlantic Dock, South Pier, by SAMUEL OSGOOD on July 6, 1857. The goods will be open for examination on FRIDAY, July 3. HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

Date.	Marks.	Nos.	Description.	Vessel.	Port.
	Samples No. 1.				
	Samples No. 2.				
	H F		one case,	Jane D. Cooper,	Leghorn.
Decem'r, '55	No mark	1	2 bdls iron tubes,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Decem'r, '55	[illegible] Thorn & Co.		one case,	George Law,	Aspinwall.
Decem'r, '55	Carl Schmedhill, care of Mr. Louis Tobias, [illegible] N.Y.		one case,	Herman,	Bremen.
Decem'r, '55	Prof. Wm. Morris, No. 84 Howell-st., Rochester		one package,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '55	Thomas Townsend, No. 9 Sansom-street, South 2d-st., Phila.		one case,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '55	Hodgeman, Clark & Co.		one case,	Brig Wasp,	Nassau.
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Amlanda,	
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Alegria de Minho,	
	Ang'us Cameron, Beaver-st. N.Y.		one package,	Atlantic,	
	Robert Mackie, care Barclay & Livingston, New-York		one package,	Atlantic,	
	(diamond) B & Co.	801/839	one package,	Planter,	
	B B S.	17	one package,	Washington,	
	[illegible]		one package,	Washington,	
Septemb'r, '55	Robert C. Clark		one case,	Clarissa,	Nouvitas.
[illegible]	T L	10	one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
[illegible]	T L		one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
[illegible]	S in circle		four casks,	Helen and Francis,	
[illegible]	S in circle		two casks,	Helen and Francis,	
Septemb'r, '55	F and L, and O P and F under	750,756,[illegible]	five ½ casks,	Marshal Ney,	Bordeaux.
May, '55	J M and M under	6	one cask,	Sarah Ann,	Cadiz.
July, '54	R S united	302	one case,	Schiller,	Rotterdam.
	R C G	79	one case,	Arrow,	Liverpool.
	Mrs. Hammond, care Grinnell, Minturn & Co.		one case,	Flying Cloud,	Canton.
	Mrs. Clements		two half barrels,	Fidelia,	Liverpool.
	A D	1268	one case,	Neptune,	London.
	P D	2077,2215	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	P S	1	one case,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	P D	1366,2171	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	Dr. Abbot's Museum		one case,	Rhine,	London.
	Cook, N.Y.		one box,	R. Robinson,	Liverpool.
Jan. 28, '56	J K	15	one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Feb. 8, '56	P K R Co. in a cross	618	one case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 8, '56	D over D K in diamond	300	one case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
May, '56	M & C.		ninety-nine cases,	Dirigo,	Glasgow.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		12 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	Mrs. Washburn, care Washburn, Esq., Middleborough, Mass.				
	Tomkins & Wood, London		one case,	Flying Cloud,	Canton.
	A G		10 pigs lead,	Woodcock,	London.
	F B		one box,	C. E. Kelley,	Cadiz.
	L. H. Simpson & Son	1012	one case,	Geo. Hurlbut,	Antwerp.
	A H		one case,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	H & Co.	720	one case,	Connecticut,	Havre.
	American & For. Bible Society	5001	one case,	F. A. Palmer,	Havre.
			one box,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	Miss M. F. Richards, care Chas. Richards, Quebec, Canada		one case,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	No mark		two bags,	Lynda,	Unknown.
	F B	1	one case,	Margaret Evans,	London.
	A R united	11	three seroons,	Monserrate,	Savanilla.
	U A		one seroon,	Rosalie,	Savanilla.
	S L over S C B		six bales,	Senator,	London.
	U A	211	one seroon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	U A over N	75	one seroon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	U A over R	106	one seroon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	No mark		lot willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	I H R M		one chest,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	M	6	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J P B	5	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bund. willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one crate cork,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bund. willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	G R & G	105	one case,	Vermont,	Havre.
	I in a diamond		one bale,	Yorktown,	London.
	U S & C	2	one case,	Agnes,	Bremen.
	A. Iselin & Co.		one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April '56	C D with an anchor between	2200, 2201, 2203, 2208, 2204	five cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	C D with an anchor between	2196, 2197, 2198, 2199	four cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
March 8, '56	W B, in a diamond	20,21,22,23	four cases,	Africa,	Liverpool.
	D F	1	one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
	L W B		one box,	Catharine,	Bremen.
	H J B		one box,	D. Headley,	Antwerp.
	H B, united		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
	M I N S U R		one case,	God Speed,	Marseilles.
	T W B & C		one case,	J. W. Andrews,	Bordeaux.
	H F, united	3, 5	two cases,	Northwood,	Bordeaux.
	H J B		two boxes,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	C J B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P O B	456	one case,	Union,	Havre.
	L B & C	19	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	L, in a ring		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B C		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B, in a diamond	27	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J	20	one cask,	Undine,	New-Castle.
	Messrs. Westerman & Co. No. 290 Broadway, N.Y.		one package,	Westphalia,	Bremen.
	DLD, Trenton, N.J.		one package,	Washington,	Liverpool.
	T, in a diamond	100	one cask,	Christiana,	London.
	No mark		one cask,	General Pierce,	Moravia.
	I R	56	one hamper,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	T & Co.	502	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
	J	2	one cask,	Undine,	New-Castle.
	No mark		two casks,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P in a diamond or I in reverse triangle or no mark		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one hamper,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	U D in an octagon		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	VD united, and M		one cask,	Venus,	Caracas.
	G F over T	98	one bale,	Champion,	Leghorn.
	A	755	one case,	Connecticut,	Havre.
	No mark		one anvil,	Excelsior,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two bags,	Mary Morris,	Glasgow.
	J M		two bags,	Quick Step,	London.
	No mark		one bag,	Quick Step,	London.
	No mark		one bag,	E. Drummond,	Aspinwall.
	P in a triangle	1, 2	two bales,	Naples,	Leghorn.
	No mark		two barrels,	Tivoli,	Nouvitas.
Feb. 24, '56	N C H in a cross	1889	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 24, '56	B in a diamond	144, 149	two cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	No mark		one carpet-bag,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
	S in a triangle	717	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 25, '56	L H	10	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 25, '56	L H	11	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 15, '56	W, elevated	19	one case,	Steamer Ericsson,	Havre.
	J M L		one bale,	N. B. Palmer,	Canton.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark	100	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	C H, or no mark		one hogshead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B, or no mark	26	one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A pole on top of a triangle	126	one bale,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	A pole on top and an S at bottom of a triangle	12,13,14,21	four bales,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	Mary Burham		one box,	Empire State,	Liverpool.
	A pole on top and bot. of a diamond, with B over C in centre	5,922, 5,924, 5,942	three cases,	Orpheus,	Bremen.
	I H over B		one box,	Union,	Bremen.
Feb. 28, '56	B M J	1	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. [illegible]	K B	276	one bale,	Etna,	Havre.
[illegible]	W B	96	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
[illegible]	V D in a diamond	221	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
December, '55	J. Poulson & Sons, New-York		one looking-glass,	Euphemia,	Curacoa.
November, '55	J. Sherwood		one box,	Express,	Havana.
[illegible]	No mark or B in a diamond		one bag,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
October, '55	B in a diamond		one bag,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
December, '55	No mark		one bag,	Hope,	St. Thomas.
January, '56	W in a diamond		five boxes,	London,	St. Johns.
January, '56	Michael Barrel, care Cyrus Field, Cliff-street, New-York		one cask,	London,	St. Johns.
March, '56	J F P		one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
	G B Wells		one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
March, '56	M L D		one empty barrel,	Switzerland,	Havre.
	No mark		one seroon,	Amelia,	Aspinwall.
	A K	49	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	Triangle with balance pole	5	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	L W C	256	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	W in double triangle	19	one package,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	C M F, N. Y.		one carpet-bag,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
March, '56	B M	1	one trunk,	Barcelona,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Elwood Walter,	Liverpool.
March, '56	E H	75	one case,	Steamer Fulton,	Havre.
	G K	804	one basket,	Hermann,	Amsterdam.
	B over C	84	one case,	Havre,	Havre.
October, '55	M	1	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
	C	6	one package,	St. Denis,	Havre.
	C	3	one case,	St. Denis,	Havre.
February, '56	E in triangle W below	267	one case,	A Z,	Liverpool.
October, '55	B G K	3111	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
February, '56	D A & Co.		four cases,	J. M. Morales,	Havana.
December, '55	Mr. Glatigny		one case,	Bavaria,	Havre.
	D F	3	one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
December, '55	H & Co.	1229	one basket,	Emma Jane,	Havre.
October, '55	B over J U	69	one bale,	Helvetia,	Havre.
	A B over B in diamond, K on left	17, 18	two cases,	Humboldt,	Hamburg.
	No mark		four hides,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Colner, 354 Cherry-street		one barrel,	M. Evans,	London.
March, 1856	A K, care J. R. Santos	1	one box,	John Benson,	Havana.
	J. R. Santos over R	12	one barrel,	John Benson,	Havana.
December, '55	V L S in diamond	46	one barrel,	L. D. Carver,	Bordeaux.
March, 1856	Fra Tuno Carmechi		one bag,	Tennessee,	St. Thomas.
December, '55	No mark		eight logs timber,	F. P. Ladd,	St. Johns.
	B	1, 2, 3, 4	four cases,	Aura,	Melbourne.
	R W C	1,2,1 no No	three cases,	Aura,	Melbourne.
	No mark		one roll felt,	Aura,	Melbourne.
October, '56	A C	54	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
October, '56	H in diamond and K on right	76	one case,	American Congress,	London.
October, '56	C H P		one case,	Athens,	Bordeaux.
October, '56	W M Neil		one case,	Arctic,	Liverpool.
	No mark		one bundle iron,	City of Brooklyn,	Liverpool.
	Mr. Titus, 47 Sand-st., Brooklyn		one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	M	5	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	M B P	3	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	J T K	1	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	C D, anchor between	2127, 2128, 2129, 2130	four cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	No mark		one chest,	Pioneer,	Liverpool.
	P D, and D in triangle		two bags,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	Henry B. King, No. 50 Wall-st.		one case,	St. Peter,	Leghorn.
	No mark		one bundle bags,	Sartelle,	Antwerp.
	No mark		one cask,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two barrels,	Victoria,	London.
	M B, anchor between		one case,	Flying Childers,	Havre.
	Messrs. Mosquera & Co.		one case,	H. W. Moncure,	Kingston.
	L G	2	one case,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	H	454	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Victoria,	London.
	K and no mark		two bales,	Chicago,	Liverpool.
October, '56	A. Hemanson, A. H.	81	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
October, '56	H in a diamond with N on right	2	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
	M		one case,	A. Dorathea,	Bordeaux.
	U A		one seroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Samuel Kiely		one box,	Ocean Queen,	London.
	H in a diamond with W&C on r's		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Miss McNally		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
March, '56	P with a large C	1,604, 1,605	two cases,	Andes,	Liverpool.
January, 1856	G in a star	581@594	fourteen cases,	Hermine,	Bremen.
March, '56 / April, '56	B S with &c. in a diamond	105,106,106	three cases,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '56	S in a diamond, &c.	101	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '56	D & W	7	one case,	Franklin,	Havre.
	G F B		one package,	Fulton,	
	Robert Godfrey	Salem	one package,	Europa,	
	G in a diamond with F	104-47,66-68	one package,	Edinburgh,	
	Wm. Hobday, care J. N. Wood		one package,	Arago,	
	Huntington & Brooks	4	one package,	Africa,	
	H. Ober		one package,	Bermuda,	
April, '56	R. W. Lloyd		one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April, '56	G S B		one case,	Arago,	Havre.
April, '56	No mark		one cask,	Alma,	Havre.
April, '56	H A Coit		one case,	Granada,	Havana.
April, '56	No mark		one bale,	Isis,	Havana.
April, '56	[illegible]		one case,	Quaker City,	Havana.
April, '56	V	7 & 5	five packages,	E. L. Lane,	Havre.
	J T	181,183,184	three half pipes,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	J T	187	one qr. cask,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	Mark defaced		one case,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
May, '56	M H	582	one case,	Franklin,	
Aug. '56	No mark	291 bags	gum copal,	Humboldt,	Melbourne.
	T K	3	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
Dec. '55	D & S		one bale,	R. Robinson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	B & C in a triangle, with C B under and diamond over	128	one cask,	American Eagle,	London.
April, '56	L in a diamond, with D on left		one bundle steel,	Lucy Thompson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	B		two iron tires,	Neptune,	Liverpool.
July, '56	G H	3	one box,	Nebraska,	Bremen.
August, '56	Triangle with balance pole		one box,	Comet,	Bremen.
May, '56	T D over B		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
May, '56	T D		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
July, '56	U		one box,	Nebraska,	Bremen.

Date.	Marks.	Nos.	Description.	Vessel.	Port.
October, '55	Pole over C D		one box,	J. Amison,	Bremen.
January, '56	Pole over C D		one box,	Johanna,	Bremen.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	Double triangle		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	B C		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	B F		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	S. Louis		one pig lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L B. Blank Blain		one pig lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bbl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bbl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
February, '56	Dr. G. W. Cabanis		one case,	Horatio,	Shanghae.
	E	10	one case,	Hermann,	Bremen.
'55	U	5	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
January, '56	No mark		one demijohn,	Unknown,	Bremen.
	No mark		one demijohn,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one demijohn,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	D. E. Venage		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A J	66	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J & C	3014	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	W T W & C		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L R & C	368	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	D P	100	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	F D	300	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Oct. '55	F & W	7	one package,	North Star,	Havre.
Nov. 17, '55	No mark		one chest,	Arago,	Havre.
Oct. 7, '55	No mark		one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
May 12, '55	G H		one trunk,	Edinburg,	Glasgow.
Nov. 24, '55	Geo. Mallory		two bales,	Ocean Queen,	London.
Oct. 6, '55	E Cunard		one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
May 30, '56	No mark		one case,	Shamrock,	Liverpool.
March 12, '56	A	1, 2	two trunks,	Cumberland,	Havre.
May 19, '56	15	15	one tin box,	C. Levingston,	Liverpool.
Unknown	Mitchell & Rosenmenburg		one bundle,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 22, '56	J. S. Doubens		one case,	Arago,	Havre.
Feb. 23, '56	S over G S in a triangle		one case,	Caledonia,	London.
March 19, '56	S & C	768	one case,	Fulton,	Havre.
Unknown	E D F	30,40	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
March, '56	No mark		one case,	Cambrian,	Havre.
April, '56	E. Fisher & Manning		one case,	Carlisle,	Bremen.
Jan. '56	T A	6121	one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
April 19, '56	Sturgis & Shaw		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
April 28, '56	B		one case,	Sea Lark,	Antwerp.
May 6, '56	H		one case,	[illegible],	Antwerp.
May 27, '56	G G	47	one package,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Unknown	John Gilson		one package,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
Unknown	P & C	136	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 14, '56	V A V	8	one seroon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
May 14, '56	Y A V	8	one seroon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V		one seroon,	H. Ellis,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A		one seroon,	H. Ellis,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V		one seroon,	H. Ellis,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	A R over 11	113	one seroon,	Unknown,	Aspinwall.
June 16, '56	A R over 11		one seroon,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
Unknown	U A R		one seroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L in a diamond	264	one seroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	C	1	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	W & A		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	D B C	54	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U S	3	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	G D in a square	250	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L P		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	P Q	48	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 12, '56	B	5	one bale,	Titania,	Trieste.
March 11, '56	No mark		one bale,	Arabella,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	No mark		one lot rattans,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one lot hides,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		three bales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U A		one seroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Oct. '55	Q & Co.	3030	one case,	Martha,	Bremen.
July, '55	G. D. Munroe, N. Y.		one case,	N. B. Palmer,	Canton.
April, '55	F & Co.	159	one case,	North America,	Liverpool.
Nov., '55	L		24 bbls.,	Order,	Hamburg.
August, '55	M in a triangle, pole across top		one case,	President Smith,	Bremen.
May, '55	J Brooks		one cask,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
May, '55	No mark		one bbl. chains,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
October, '55	S & R	50	one bale,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '55	S & C	101	one bale,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
December, '55	T S united	3	one cask,	Pennsburg,	Rotterdam.
August, '55	B reversed and united to L		two seroons,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
August, '55	J G, or O & A		one seroon,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
April, '55	S W	1025	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
April, '55	A B	56	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
August, '55	No mark	448	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
August, '55	F		four bales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
July 12, '56	A D in a diamond	1191	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
July 12, '56	S over D in a diamond, W on each upper side, and N Y under	16	one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
July, '55	S over G in a diamond, W on each upper side, and N Y under	4, 5	two cases,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
July, '55	B G K	2110	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
July, '55	E R in a diamond	1127, 1128	two cases,	Mary Bradford,	London.
June, '56	Mr Valerio		one case,	bk. C. B. Williams,	Havana.
Jan. 5, '55	J S, N Y	1, 2	two casks,	Manhattan,	Liverpool.
Jan. 5, '55	800 in a diamond		13 bdls. sheet iron,	Australia,	Liverpool.
Jan. 14, '55	M M over O B united	1, 2	two hampers,	Rhine,	Hamburg.
Jan. 18, '55	B in a triangle	11	one case,	Robert,	Hamburg.
Jan. 18, '55	M & Co.	2468	one case,	Astracan,	Rotterdam.
Jan. 27, '55	No mark		3 bdls. sheet iron,	Marsh'l O. Roberts,	Liverpool.
March 1, '55	No mark		3 logs rosewood,	Hermitage,	Liverpool.
March 22, '55	No mark		one box sugar,	B. D. Horton,	Bermuda.
April 26, '55	J B and G in a diamond	1	one cask,	America,	Liverpool.
May 14, '55	Mr Taylor	1	one cask,	America's Congress,	London.
July 2, '55	Juan Franco, Port Owando, care J. Thompson, No 47 South-st.		one box,	Julia M. Hallock,	St. Jago de Cuba.
July 16, '55	No mark		one box,	Lucy Ann,	Cardenas.
Nov. 20, '55	B & F		one bale,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
April, '54	S B	8	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
April, '54	J S over N Y	2	one cask,	Africa,	Liverpool.
October, '54	No mark		one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
August, '55	N H in a diamond	200	one case,	A. Boeninger,	Rotterdam.
February, '55	Loeschinck & Wesendonck		one parcel,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
February, '55	La Sala & Co.		one parcel,	Brother Jonathan,	Not reported.
July, '55	John Wilson, Madison Co, N Y		one box,	New-York,	Liverpool.
July, '55	P N	8	one case,	G. A. Bogsdide,	Bremen.
June, '55	No mark		one barrel,	Caroline,	Liverpool.
February, '55	M & W Myron, Mrs Wingrove, N Y		one case,	Dirvet,	Liverpool.
April, '55	P N		8 iron pipes,	Europa,	Liverpool.
June, '55	J P Donnell, care Lord & Taylor		one barrel,	Fearnot,	St. Johns.
July, '55	M & C R B	120	one case,	E. Fabens,	St. Jago de Cuba.
August, '55	Mrs Harvey, N Y		one case,	Geo. Seymour,	Jamaica.
September, '55	J H		one chest,	Genesee,	Hamburg.
January, '55	No mark		7 bars steel,	Hermine,	Bremen.
August, '55	P L in a circle	4350	one case,	Leila,	Rotterdam.
September, '55	No mark		one bag,	Louisiana,	Hamburg.
September, '55	H B and M	30	one bale,	Louisiana,	Marseilles.
October, '55	No mark		one trunk,	Minnesota,	Liverpool.
May, '55	A in a circle	557	two cases,	Montreal,	Rotterdam.
October, '55	T B over S in a diamond	384@388	five casks,	Mary Bradford,	London.

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FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. [illegible] BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and style call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Wareroom, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 524 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. E. PRESDEE.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—IRON BEDSTEADS wholesale and retail by the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 173 Centre-st., near Howard-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ONLY THINK OF FREEZING ICE CREAM IN FIVE MINUTES.—The Masser's Patent Five-Minute Ice Cream Freezer is perfectly simple, has full directions for use and recipe for the Ice Cream. The Cream is pronounced frozen equal to the first-class confectioner's cream. Sizes for family use: 3-quart, $3; 4-quart, $4; 6-quart, $5; 8-quart, $6; 14-quart, $8. The trade supplied. Ice Cream Moulds, Ice Bags, Ice Picks, &c., for sale by STEPHEN W. SMITH, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle, No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 30 feet of flues, and the cold air is exposed to all the heated surface. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and salesroom No. 380 Broadway, corner of White-st., New-York.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.—CONSUMERS and dealers in this article are informed that it can be obtained at the warehouse of the undersigned, of a superior quality, claiming greater economy and durability than any other article heretofore known. JOHN W. QUINCY, corner of William and Platt sts.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COIL CHAINS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of ¼ to 1¼ inch, for sale by JES. CARMER & CO., No. 67 Broad-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.

3 UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, new.
6 BOILERS, 30 in. dia. x 28 ft. long, second-hand.
LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, new and second-hand.
1 NEW HORIZONTAL TUBULAR BOILER, of about 30 horse-power. Will be set up, and put in operation, and no pay unless satisfactory. Several other boilers, both new and second-hand. Apply to CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 60 Broadway, N. Y.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. Wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 20 William-st.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,333 Post-Office, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

State of New-York—Secretary's Office, Albany, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company," to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York. N. P. STANTON, Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 9, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed for two weeks. J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 23, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is further postponed to the 23d day of July next. N. P. STANTON, Deputy Secretary of State, And Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

Custom House, New-York, Collector's Office, June 6, 1857.

NOTICE.—IMPORTERS HAVING GOODS IN bond which they may be under the absolute necessity of withdrawing for consumption, on or immediately after the 1st of July next, would facilitate business by having their entries prepared and presented at the Custom House, prior to that date or at any time after this notice, in order that the duties may be adjusted and liquidated and the necessary forms for passing the entries completed. (Signed) HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

PROPOSALS.

HEATING AND VENTILATING NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL IN MOTT ST., VIth WARD.—Sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, the 30th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and setting apparatus for heating and ventilating the new Primary School in Mott-st., in the VIth Ward.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of A. McVay, Superintendent of Public Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and proposals will be received at the store of Walter Roche, No. 514 Pearl st., corner of Centre, and at no other place.

The Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest.

WALTER ROCHE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, THOMAS CLARK, } Committee of Board of School Officers, VIth Ward.

New-York, June 13, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOSEPH SHILTON and HENRY STOCKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said firm will be settled by JOSEPH SHILTON, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. New-York, June 18, 1857. JOSEPH SHILTON. HENRY STOCKS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN D. KING and JOHN CUTTER under the name of KING & CUTTER, was on the 1st of April dissolved by mutual consent. All debts against and due the said firm are to be collected and paid by JOHN D. KING. JOHN CUTTER. JOHN D. KING.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership hitherto carried on under the firm of STRACHAN & SCOTT, is dissolved by its limitation. Either partner will settle the outstanding business of the firm. New-York, June 1, 1857. P. STRACHAN. W. D. SCOTT.

New-York, June 12, 1857.

MR. GEORGE HUNTER BROWN, SON of our Mr. JAMES BROWN, has been admitted as a partner in our houses. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING FOR Europe wishes to dispose of a pair of bay horses, 15¾ hands high, of remarkable style and action, in fine condition, sound and kind. Apply at private stable No. 22 Great Jones-st.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND OTHERS.—A large and well-assorted stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, including Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, at auction prices, at No. 831 Broadway, by order of the Assignee. Goods delivered at any part of the City.

FOR SALE—SAND AND PAVING-STONE ON Lamartine Park, 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply to MORGAN PINDER, on the premises.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JANE McKEON and LEONARD BARKLAND, Administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of [illegible] McKeon, deceased, plaintiffs, vs. JONATHAN WILT, GILMAN LOWD and NANCY his wife, Lucinda McKeon, Joseph McKeon, of Omro, Wisconsin; James W. Preston and Mary his wife, Alice McKeon, Elizabeth McKeon, Belinda McKeon, Joseph McKeon, of Brunswick, Maine, and [illegible] both his wife, John McKeon, also of Brunswick, and Francis his wife, James McKeon, of Topsham, Maine, and Octavia his wife, Charles J. Goleman and Alice his wife, Daniel Taylor and Nancy J. his wife, Jane Taylor, George Thompson and Martha his wife, John Adams and Elmira his wife, Ellen Sears, Ira J. Wilson, John Stevenson and Mary Ann his wife, William Cory and Nancy Jane his wife, Isaac Cochran and Annie his wife, Jephthah Ecceleton and Mary Annie his wife, John Orr and Lamira his wife, Elizabeth Ingalls, Henry Monroe and Mary his wife, Duncan McArthur and Julia his wife, James McKeon, of Sardinia, in the State of New-York, Flora McKeon, James McKeon, of New-Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, Marcellus McKeon and his wife, Silas D. McKeon, of Lapeer, in the State of Michigan, Isaac McKeon, Harvey Chamberlain and Juliette his wife, Cyrus McKeon, Edwin P. McKeon and Sarah his wife, John McKeon, of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and Clarissa his wife, Addison McKeon, Hugh Gale and [illegible] his wife, Cyrenus Sleeper and Almira his wife, William Johnson and Betsey T. his wife, Isaac Orr and Mary his wife, James Richardson and Rachel T. his wife, Henry H. Richardson and Silvia his wife, William Orr and Abigail M. his wife, Francis Quirk and Julia M. his wife, George C. Toplin, Caleb F. Toplin and Alma his wife, Warren Toplin, John L. Burgess and Ann Julia his wife, John Toplin, Mary Ellen Toplin, Atlantic Toplin, William Doe and [illegible] his wife, John Doe and [illegible] his wife, Harriet Doe, James M. Doe and [illegible] his wife, Annie Towle, William Gerragh and Jane his wife, John A. Towney and Lydia his wife, Horace Annis and Portia his wife, George W. Annis and Lucy his wife, Walter Wasson and Margaret his wife, Ellen M. Annis, Lois M. Annis, Nancy Brown, Mary Batchelder, Abigail Young, Joseph Whittier, Daniel Whittier and [illegible] his wife, and Reuben Whittier and his wife, Defendants.

To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 10 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 4, 1857.

LEE & SMIDT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1857.

my29-law6wF LEE & SMIDT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MATTHEW ALLEN against DAVID BLAIR.—Summons for a money demand on contract. [Com. not served.] To DAVID BLAIR, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 12 Chambers-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents, with interest on twenty dollars and seventy-five cents from the 19th day of October, 1855, and on one hundred dollars and seventy-five cents from the 30th June, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 18, 1857.

H. P. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1857.—Dated May 20, 1857.

my29-law6wF H. P. TOWNSEND, Pl'ff's Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—JOSIAH W. BAKER, Plaintiff, against ALEXANDER CHALMERS, William Archer, James French, William B. Holdsworth, John C. Barrett, Samuel Atkinson, The British Linen Company's Bank, Theodosius O. Fowler and Maturin Livingston, Executors, &c., John Aitken, and The Rockville Bank, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants WILLIAM B. HOLDSWORTH, JOHN C. BARRETT and SAMUEL ATKINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within *twenty days after the service of this summons on you,* exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 21, 1857.

H. BREWSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

my22-law6wF No. 111 Nassau-st.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM WAY, ISAAC A. BRAGAM, HENRY R. BUELL and HENRY A. SHARLE against THOMAS PING.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the twentieth day of February, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 17, 1857.

THAYER & ARNOUX, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 150 Nassau-st.

This complaint was filed in said office May 21, 1857.

my22-law6wF THAYER & ARNOUX, Attorneys, &c.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE PETTIBONE against HARMON K. ROOT, et al.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale, on the 26th day of June, 1857, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, by E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer:

All that certain house and lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Fourteenth Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a map or chart of the lands of Nicholas Bayard, deceased, by lot number twelve hundred and eight (1208), bounded westerly in front by Broadway, northerly by lot number twelve hundred and seven (1207), easterly by ground now or late belonging to Charles M. Graham, and southerly by lot number twelve hundred and nine (1209), containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side one hundred (100) feet, being the property commonly known as number five hundred and twelve (512) Broadway, in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, June 3, 1857.

JAMES C. WILLET, Sheriff.

je10 14t E. GOODMAN, Pl'ff's Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE BROWN, Plaintiff, against RICHARD TOTTEN and EMILY his wife, THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, ANTHONY DUGRO and DORETHA his wife, BERNARD HEISTERBORG and —— his wife, JOHN FITCH, defendants.—Summons for relief. To the above defendant BERNARD HEISTERBORG: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, in the City of New-York, State of New-York, May 19th, 1857, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 293 Broadway, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 16th, 1857.

F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Plaintiff's Att'y,

my23-law6wF No. 293 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT.—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—NATHANIEL M. TERRY and J. DELLA TORRE against EDWARD HAWKINS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To EDWARD HAWKINS, above named defendant: Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in Riverhead, in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of sixty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents, with interest from the 4th day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 22, 1857.

MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

je13-law6wF

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LEVI COLE against AGNES COLE.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 8th day of June, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 347 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1857.

SPENCER & SANFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

je13-law6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID TRAITEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the administratrix, at the office of P. J. Joachimsen, Esq., No. 118 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated June 18, 1857.

je13-law6mF SARAH TRAITEL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 221 Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the twenty-third day of November next. Dated May 5, 1857.

CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.

my23-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CHURCH, late of the town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of T. T. & C. W. CHURCH, at Fort Hamilton, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Jan. 19, 1857.

ja2-law6mF MARIA CHURCH, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH T. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store No. 327 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 20, 1857.

ap24-law6mF JOHN R. LANDON, Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and laying out a public place between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—To AARON MILLER, THOMAS STANIFORD, JOHN HORSPOOL, JOHN CUMMINGS, and all others claiming an interest in the premises hereinafter described, or the moneys awarded therefor: Take notice that by virtue of an order this day entered on the petition of Joseph C. Pinckney in the above entitled matter, you are hereby notified to appear before Fanueuil W. Kirby, &c., the Referee appointed to examine into and report upon the claim of said petitioner, JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, and of any other who may be interested in and as to an award made by the Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above matter, to unknown owners of lots Nos. 35, 37, 38, 39 and 40 in block No. 254, in their report in the above matter, at his office, No. 29 Nassau-st., in the City New-York, on the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.—Dated New-York, June 4, 1857.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Petitioner.

THOMPSON & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 26 Nassau-street. je5-law6wF

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The prompt action of this celebrated extract upon the vital fluid, and its wonderfully purifying qualities manifested in the cure of the worst cases of scrofula, have established its reputation as the best medicine in the world for ulcerous and eruptive diseases, purifying the blood, and freeing the liver, stomach and bowels from the products of unhealthy secretions; it is at once the most popular, effective and safest remedy that can be used.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.—Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU, for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Urinary and Sexual Organs.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!

It cures diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Obstructions, Female Complaints, Chronic Gonorrhœa, Strictures, Gleets, and all diseases arising from excesses and imprudencies in life. NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERERS, and remove all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and

NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING,

gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility, brought on by abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought many of the human family to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by the use of THIS INFALLIBLE REMEDY, and as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found. If you have contracted the terrible disease, which when once seated in the system, undermines the constitution, sapping the very vital fluids of life, procure the remedy at once.

The Leprous distilment, whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
That swift as quicksilver it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body,
Curding, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood.

BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS AND QUACK DOCTORS.

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU is prepared directly according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. Its popularity has extended in all directions, and whether used in town, country, hospital, or private practice, has invariably given the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects. It has been and is used in all the principal cities in the United States and British Provinces, in both public and private practice, with great success. Henceforth, let it be understood, for the proofs are too overwhelming to be contradicted, that HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu is the most valuable remedy ever offered to the afflicted.

The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well known to science and fame, celebrated Physicians and distinguished Clergymen.

See Professor Dewees' valuable work on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard works of medicine.

It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex, without hindrance from business or medical advice, as explicit directions for use, and an ample number of reliable and responsible certificates, to convince the most skeptical, will accompany each bottle.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Delivered to any address. Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Philadelphia. Sold by F. T. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and BARNES & PARK, Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 9 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments, which, like magic under its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the married state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger ones, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD, VELPEAU, CIVIALE, ACTON, COWLING, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London.—Dr. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—40th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth. $1.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their nostrums and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c., at No. 62 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. Address letters to Box No. 944 New-York Post-Office. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, Mercury, Atlas, Police Gazette, &c.*

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—G. D. HAMMOND M. D., pupil of Drs. Cornochan and Mott, and Ricord, of Paris, (the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the urinary, seminal and sexual system,) has removed from No. 316 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a block east, where he may be consulted, in English or French, personally or by letter; hours, 8 to 1 o'clock, and 6 to 8 o'clock evenings. Dr. H. tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Chronic and nervous complaints also treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 59 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private dises with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye that have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." 50 Canal st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 561 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and preserved the nervous sensations.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,

Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depot, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

CITY DOGS.

Hydrophobic Opportunities—Improving Notes on the Manners of City Dogs, and the Customs, Ancient and Modern, Concerning them—Of the Pound of Dog's Flesh and how it profits the People and their enterprising Boys—Of a Canine Boarding School and the Ring where they delight to bark and bite on a wager.

A dog, supposed to be mad, ran into Broadway from Duane-street yesterday, and then down Reade-street. Before any one was bitten a stout colored man dealt him a blow that quieted him forever. This is not the first mad dog reported this season hereabouts. One alarmed the neighborhood of Fleet-street, Brooklyn, last Monday, and some month ago we had a horrible story of a man whose arm was torn pitifully by a mad dog. Since the 15th of June all the dead walls have flamed with posters announcing to the boys that the season has come again when stealing dogs may be legitimately reckoned as the largest source of income. In Brooklyn, the posters announce a penalty for allowing dogs to go unmuzzled between the 1st of May and the 1st of October, and authorizing every body to kill them in the street. The law thus enunciated, however, is a dead letter. The dog-catchers find it profitable to steal and indeed to raise pups, for the New-York market. The fifty cents premium offered for delivering them at the Pound, pays pretty well for one's own pup; but if the old lady who owns the pup affectionately and punctually redeems him, the business remunerates the skillful operator very handsomely indeed, besides profiting the public, for he gets the premium over and over again and the redemption money goes to swell the Metropolitan finances, and at last when the old lady makes up her mind to get a muzzle, the hardware trade is encouraged.

Until about fifty years ago, dogs enjoyed the freedom of the City and knew no muzzles. It was about 1807 that our Mayor advised—but there was no ordinance on the subject—that the Captains of Police pay fifty cents for each dog found unmuzzled in the streets and brought to his Station-house during July and August. The captains had a good time killing the captives, and the boys enjoyed the recommendation and acted upon it so successfully that several fine fortunes of wealthy citizens are said to have been laid by the means. In 1830 Mayor Woodhull suggested a more systematic method of keeping dogs down. A regular Dog Bureau was organized. Three squads of men of ten each, with a captain, and under Municipal encouragement, were appointed to look after and kill all badly-behaved dogs.

These office holders would perambulate the streets, armed with big clubs—harmless as dandies, unless a specially "galine lady" of their acquaintance came dashing along the sidewalk; then they vied with each other in exhibitions of prowess upon poodles, mastiffs, grayhounds—anything that went unmuzzled or without a collar. On figuring up the cost, it came out that the City was paying $3 a head for every one of its dead dogs—considerably more than they were worth as they ran, alive.

In 1851, under Mayor Kingsland, the first dog-pound of New-York was established. The ground appropriated for this interesting purpose was the present site of the Bible House, at the head of the Bowery. The residents in the vicinity protested so earnestly against it, however, that after a few weeks it was removed to the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, where it stayed during the rest of the year. This first pound was opened on the 25th of June, and remained opened till the 1st of September. In 1852 the ground was located on the corner of Mangin and Rivington streets. In the years 1853 and 1854 it was at the corner of First-avenue and Thirty-first-street. In 1855 it was removed to the corner of First-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, and in 1856 it went back again to the corner of First-avenue and Thirty first-street, where it still remains. It is not a very easy matter to get a good location for a dog-pound. The owner of the present grounds has agreed, however, to let the City have their use so long as Mr. Mackellar has the general charge of the establishment, and his varnish factory occupies the adjacent ground. The City is at charges to the amount of $250 for rent of the ground during the season. The following is a statement of the number of dogs received during the respective dog seasons since the opening of the first pound in 1851:

Year.	No. Dogs Rec'd.	Year.	No. Dogs Rec'd.
1851	2,240	1854	4,064
1852	2,584	1855	4,394
1853	3,732	1856	5,345
Total			22,179

From which it will be seen at a glance that the number of dogs drowned has kept pace with the increase of our population and the progress of civilization.

The canine population of the City, as far as we are aware, has been subjected to no census, but the best authorities estimate it at 12,000. This is a large estimate, but it is not far, we suspect, from being correct. Even if it were larger, we should be behind Constantinople, which is populated equally by dogs and Turks. Some travelers say there is a dog and a half to one Turk. It is a matter of little importance, and may be merely a dogged assertion.

Dogs have figured in the world's history from its first era. Toby's dog, the dog of Alcibiades, Argan's dog, are world-famous. In Greece, at the feast of Isis, dogs were so highly estimated that they walked before men in the procession. The Persians represented their god Ormuzd in the form of a dog. To strike a dog was punishable with a thousand lashes, and the killing of one was a capital offence.

The question whether dogs have souls has been seriously debated. Kit North thought they had. Sir Walter Scott inclined to the same opinion. The Indian, according to Pope, concedes the point.

Of what eulogies have dogs been the subject! Their admirers have attributed to them "every virtue under Heaven." Their detractors are few in number, like the growlers against women and children. Lavater advised his friends to beware of men who disliked bread, music, and the voice of a child. And those who dislike dogs and horses have a kink somewhere, and should be distrusted.

But the old Roman well said "*Cave Canem.*" Only think of a mad dog!

When our Summer pleasures begin—when we retreat into the country, intent upon cool pastures and purling brooks, then commences the dog's misery. The Mayor opens the Dog-Pound. Smart, shoeless urchins are abroad before daylight in search of unmuzzled dogs. They well know the trick of enticing dogs from their owners' houses. They can even slip a muzzle, and capture the animal, whose requirements were strictly according to law. For each dog taken to the Pound, the urchin is richer by fifty cents.

Last year, a man named Sullivan, dwelling in the lower part of the City, purchased dogs at 25 cents each, from the boys, and when he had 100 collected he would take them in a cart to the dog-pound, and obtain 50 cents for each of them. He was the greatest enemy the dogs had, for he had always from 30 to 40 boys in his service, hunting after them. But there is ever a retributive justice. A mad dog bit Sullivan, and he died of hydrophobia.

The dog-pound is now open, and receiving nigh a hundred dogs a day. It is situated at the corner of First-avenue and Thirty-first-street, and is worth a visit. If a stranger asks the nearest urchin what that place may mean, fenced in by a row of planks 15 feet high, he may be answered that dogs are tanned alive there to make their skins water-proof. Listening to the gamut of the indignant dogs, he will almost credit the smart urchin.

But let him investigate that fence, and he will find there a door, and let him examine that door, and he will see "Dog-pound" inscribed on it, and let him knock, and Mr. Sampson, the door-keeper, a very polite Municipal Policeman, detailed by the Mayor, will open and admit him. He will find an inclosure about 100 feet long, and 20 wide, fitted up with stalls, in which from 15 to 20 dogs, of all breeds, qualities, sizes and conditions, are confined, "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, little dogs and all." Many of these animals are very valuable, and these are generally kept for two or three days, to allow their owners time to come and claim them. Other dogs are only kept till sundown, when, if not reclaimed, and all expenses paid, they are drowned indiscriminately, in a tank prepared for the purpose, and their bodies removed in a cart to the foot of Forty-fifth street, East River, whence they are taken to Barren Island.

The parties bringing these stray dogs to the pound are not paid on the spot, but receive from Mr. Sampson a check in the following form:

No.........

This is to certify, that......................

Brought to the Dog Pound

..............................Amount, $....cents.

Paid from 10 to 2 o'clock, at the Office of the Chief of Police, Sundays excepted.

New-York,..............185

W. SAMPSON, Keeper.

To George W. Matsell, Chief of Police.

These checks having been forged, Mr. Sampson indorses them with some private mark agreed upon with Mr. Mackellar, of the Chief's Office, who pays the money. This dog-money amounts to no inconsiderable sum in the City's expenses.

The scenes at the dog-pound are not without interest. A carriage will drive up, from which a well-known millionaire will alight, in a state of excitement. He rushes into the pound, and examines the dogs. He has missed a valuable dog, and would redeem him, if brought to the pound, at any cost. The dog is not there. He may come in bye and bye. If so, Mr. Sampson will restore him with pleasure. Mr. Sampson knows his business and feels his position. How blandly he addresses the old lady whose pet lap-dog disappeared in the morning so mysteriously. He is sorry to drown lap-dogs, but he has to do it. It is a bitter duty, but it is duty. The old lady is sure he wouldn't drown *her* dog. Not if he knows it, he wouldn't, for he is aware of what is due to a lady. Old lady looks at the five score of canine victims, and sheds commiserative tears. Mr. Sampson looks as if he could shed tears too, (though he doesn't feel a bit like doing it,) and wishes the old lady's pet would be brought in before she goes, and while she has that porte-monnaie in her hand. But pet is not brought in, and the old lady departs. It is now sun-down and the drowning tank is got ready. It is about 20 feet square, and into it as many dogs as it will hold are tightly packed. Then the cover is shut down and water is turned on. There is a confusion of howls, a gulping, babbling, choking sound, or conglomeration of sounds, and when the water is drawn off there are fifty dog-corpses ready to be turned into empire animal fertilizer on Barren Island.

The dogs have one friend, at least, in these days of canine persecution and dog-pounding. The curiosity of our reporter was attracted, yesterday, by the following advertisement:

RESPECTABLE DOGS MAY OBTAIN THE best accommodations and board at the Half-way House (formerly the Musquito Hotel) on the Bergen and Newark road, four miles from Jersey City. The education and training of dogs superintended by accomplished teachers. The best of references given and required. Only dogs of the best breeds need apply. No muzzling in the dog-days.

To the Half-Way House the reporter turned his face. The stage at Jersey City conveyed him to Bergen Four Corners, and thence, along a well macadamized road, he walked to the aforesaid canine boarding quarters, half way between Jersey City and Newark. There was not another house within a mile. It stood in enviable solitude, in the midst of the far-stretching Jersey marshes, a two-story frame building, of a dingy-white color, with its former name, "The Musquito Hotel," only partially obliterated by a single coat of paint. Here dwelt the dogs' boarding-house-keeper, and the proprietor of the hotel, for such the Half Way House purported to be. Our reporter, avoiding the bar-room, entered the building by its main portico, and found himself face to face with the gentleman in question, Mr. Oscar Sandford.

Reporter—Good afternoon, Mr. Sandford.

Mr. Sandford—Good afternoon, Sir. Fine weather, after the rain, Sir. From New-York, Sir?

Reporter—Yes, from New-York. I understand that dogs are accommodated with board here during the Summer months?

Mr. Sandford—They are, Sir,—respectable dogs,—dogs as has good references. You see, Sir, I have dogs from Boston and Philadelphia, and Washington and Baltimore, that come from the first families and are of the purest breed. Consequentially, I can only accommodate dogs as is used to the best society, and for them my terms is one dollar a week.

Reporter—Only one dollar! Really, your terms are moderate.

Mr. Sandford—Considering the price of provisions, I think I may say they *are* moderate. I make nothing by them, for the air here is so pure and invigorating that the dogs have wonderful appetites. Two full meals a day, Sir, and as much as they can eat, at each. Then, Sir, for exercise, I takes them out morning and evening for a run, and those as is sent to be educated, have their daily lessons in setting and pointing.

Reporter—What accommodations have you for them, Mr. Sandford?

Mr. Sandford—First-class, Sir. Separate beds of fine clean straw.

Reporter—Could I inspect their lodgings?

Mr. Sandford, having summoned his wife to attend to the hotel in his absence, incontinently led the way to a large red frame building, having a barn-like appearance, but which had been since its first erection fitted up as a stable. The stalls, however, instead of being tenanted by horses, were occupied by dogs, "of the best breeds," as Mr. Sandford insisted. They looked happy enough, wagging their tails with delight, as he addressed a few encouraging words to them. "My family, Sir," he remarked complacently, "they knows and appreciates me. When I lifts my finger there is no need of a whip. I don't approve of corporable punishment. Cultivate the morals and you form the character. When a dog misbehaves himself he loses one of his meals, and gets no straw to lie upon. And he feels that, Sir, more than fifty lashes."

Mr. Sandford proceeded to inform our reporter that his fame was so well established as an educator and trainer of dogs, that he frequently had under his charge animals from most of the principal cities of the Union. They came to him raw, uncouth, green, and silly dogs. He returned them to their owners polished and urbane, fitted to mix on equal terms with the *elite* of the canine world, yet not deficient in pluck and *physique*, and the noble art of self-defence.

Reporter—Then you have dogs under your care, Winter as well as Summer, I presume, Mr. Sandford?

Mr. Sandford—Yes, Sir, and fine warm beds I gives them in the Winter. And so fat as they gets! That dog there, Sir, in the corner, I had him last Winter, and he got so fat he couldn't look out of his eyes.

Reporter—But I should call that a fault.

Mr. Sandford—Right, Sir, you are right, but it was an old lady's whim. He was her son's dog, Sir, who was blowed up on the Mississippi, and the pride that she took in him was delightful. She was afraid to keep him at home, because he would bite the servant girl's heels, but she sent him to me with a charge to let him eat as much as he pleased, and when he slept never to wake him.

More familiar and improving conversation our reporter enjoyed with Mr. Sandford. He found that not only for educational purposes were dogs intrusted to that gentleman's charge, but that, as the advertisement implied, they were sent to the Half Way House merely for Summer board and lodging. Their owners were usually parties living in the City, who, disliking to have their favorites subjected for three consecutive months to the torturing constraint of a muzzle, and still less willing to risk the chances of the dog-pound, transferred them out of danger's reach and civic temptations, to those innocent delights of country life, of which the pastoral poets have sung so charmingly. *O sua si bona norint*—those dogs of the best breeds! At 6 A. M., they take their matutinal meal, and enjoy a delicious run to Snake Hill, two miles distant. They walk leisurely back, diverging at their pleasure after birds, muskrats, and other little game. Then they retire to their straw and take a nap. Afterwards they receive company, the travelers between Newark and Jersey City, who pull up at the Half-Way House, and patronize the bar, as much for the inspection of "the best breeds" as for the brandy. Then comes another run over the adjacent country, followed by the evening meal, and a night's rest upon the "fine, clean straw," with such dreams as only happy, well-ordered dogs can dream. How preferable, we thought, to the indignity of the muzzle, and the terrible imminence of the dog-pound, with the inevitable death by drowning, if the poor animals are unclaimed before sundown. When we keep a dog, he shall board in the Summer at Oscar Sandford's.

We have not done with dogs yet. In so large a canine population there must be rowdy dogs, Plug-Uglies, Awful Gardners, Lewis Bakers, Yankee Sullivans. The best place to find this race of dogs is at Harry Jennings' quarters, No. 40 Madison-street. Noted dogs there defy noted dogs to mortal combat. The canine duello is there regulated according to the canine sense of honor.

The place is called "Sportsman's Hall." It is a kind of Walhalla for defunct heroes. Dogs that have distinguished themselves and died, stand stuffed and imperishable on its shelves, mummied for a future age that shall treat New-York as we have treated ancient Thebes. Wise men of that distant day will say that Americans worshiped dogs. How mistaken they will be! It is the Bowery boy's worship, indifferently offered to an Alderman of the First Ward, or a fierce beast of a bull-dog. Rowdy, brutal, beastly pluck is all that is demanded, whether in dog or Alderman. Your Bowery or Greenwich-street rowdy falls down and worships the beastly pluck.

So we are not surprised in finding in this place of Harry Jennings, any number of the worst fighting breed of dogs. That the premises should be crowded with ferrets, rat eaters, musk rats and raccoons, is quite in keeping with their reputation. The source of astonishment lies here, that Mr. Jennings should be patronized by our best merchants, our foremost men of wealth, dwellers in the Fifth avenue, and kindred aristocratic neighborhoods, and yet he is.

Mr. Jennings is the successor of Yankee Sullivan in the dog-fighting business. Sullivan combined sparring with dog sport, and made money, Mr. Jennings, in combination with the Mayor, is making money. Until 1856, there was no law against dog-fighting, and although he has been once fined $25 for permitting canine antagonism on Sundays, Mr. Jennings quotes the authority of Mayor Wood, and highly despises the law. Indeed, says he, if a man is a-going to keep the laws now-a-days he can't make a living, no how.

The dogs at Jennings' are not such dogs as Oscar Sandford would receive. They constitute the vile scum and ultra canine rowdyism of the City. If dogs could be elected to either branch of the Common Council, they are the dogs that would be elected. They would snarl and bite beautifully in the Aldermanic chamber. They would mangle each other admirably in the Board of Councilmen.

In the meantime, Mr. Harry Jennings keeps dogs at the cost of three shillings a day, and fights dogs at so much per ticket for admission. He is also great on rats. He breeds his own rats, raising eleven litters a year. When his stock runs low he gets any quantity he is in need of on board of Liverpool emigrant ships. Fast young men, wishing to test the powers of their dogs, can buy rats at a shilling a head of Mr. Jennings. A few dollars will yield an evening's entertainment.

Mr. Jennings' house of entertainment for dog and man is not the only one of the kind in the City. A Mr. McLoughlin is known in the same line, in Tenth-street, between First and Second Avenues. Here the dogs are more aristocratic. The dogs are better bred than those of Jennings, and behave decently. A dog fought here last January five hours and twenty-seven minutes, and only yielded his valor with his breath. He died on the spot like a true hero, and is embalmed in a glass case, an example to ambitious puppies.

But of dogs, the history is not written, the work of Dirks, Mayo and Frank Forester notwithstanding. Of City dogs, in the meanwhile, the majority escape the dog-pound, and yet grow up ignorant of the country. Their means being circumscribed, they cannot board at Mr. Sandford's. When the dog-days are ended, and hydrophobia is no longer feared, they exhibit their want of education almost at every stoop or store door, snapping and snarling like ill-conditioned curs as they are. A tax of $50 on each dog kept in the City, rigorously collected, would be a good ordinance, which we commend to the attention of our legislators. The dog-pound would scarcely be needed, and cases of hydrophobia would be rare indeed.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

S. E. Woodworth & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, staple

And efficient gas machine,

Adapted in all respects to the wants of

Private dwellings, public and private schools,

Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,

Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages

Details will be furnished

By applying in person letter

To the office of the Company,

Where a machine can be seen In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. E. Woodworth & Co.,

No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The subscribers continue to furnish and affix to buildings their improved Lightning Rods. These rods are very neatly and substantially applied, and have the approval of many scientific men. They have been thoroughly tested, and have never failed to afford complete protection from lightning. Circulars and further information may be had on application to A. M. Quimby & Son, No. 119 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

"Fredrick's Temple of Art."—No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Hallotypes, superior to any made in this city.

Photographs, in oil, pastel, and Aquarelle, by Fredricks's corps of Parisian artists.

Photographs in India ink, Parisian style.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.—Eruptions and all diseases of the external structure are simply the efflux of poisonous virus circulating in the veins. This preparation purges the blood of this foul element. Hence it cures. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Wealth and fashion are usually classed together, but it is not necessary to be rich in order to be fashionable. T. Wilde's new millinery warerooms and workrooms at No. 251 Broadway are filled with the latest Paris novelties in Summer bonnets, straw goods, silk goods, artificial flowers, laces, dress caps and head-dresses, and the reasonable prices render these sumptuous fabrics accessible to all.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment is not a mere surface Salve. It does not begin and end by simply *skinning over* an ulcer, or discharging the redness of inflammation from the cuticle. On the contrary, it sinks, with the aid of gentle friction, to the *creative cause* of the disease in the flesh, the fibres, and the larger blood vessels; and expels it. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The great French military drama of "Bonaparte, or The Siege of Moscow" has thus far proved highly successful on each representation. The house has been crowded, and the probability is that it will hold possession of the stage till after the 4th. To-night, that never-to-be-forgotten pantomime of "A School in an Uproar," and drama of "Matteo Falcone" are to be performed with it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The poisonous water at Washington is said to have sickened 200 and killed 30 persons. A dash of Charles' London Cordial Gin in each pernicious draught would have prevented the mischief. It is a positive disinfectant in such cases. Its peculiarities are wholesomeness, powerful medicinal properties and matchless flavor. Warehouse No. 40 Broadway. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

[Advertisement.]

Knox!—Knox!—Knox!—Knox is a genius. If you would be convinced of this fact, go to his elegant store at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, and look at his assortment of Summer hats. Nothing can be more comprehensive, and at the same time more varied. Knox's hats are beautiful in style, excellent in make and material, and lighter than the wings of a butterfly, comparatively speaking. Give Knox a call, by all means.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Books for Summer reading can be bought at Wm. P. Fetridge & Co.'s, opposite Stewart's, twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For any Disease of the Throat or Lungs use an oiled-silk Throat or Chest Plaster, medicated with J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar; relief will be almost immediate.

For any Neuralgic or Rheumatic trouble, apply J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any Disease of the Skin, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any Scrofulous or other Sores, take J. R. Stafford's Blood Purifying Powders, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of Sulphur and Iron, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the Blood.

Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, Powders $1 a package of 12 powders, Ointment 25 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

Death While Under the Influence of Chloroform.—A little girl 11 years old, residing with her parents in South Brooklyn, a few days ago got a tamarind stone lodged in her throat. A physician called in to extract it decided that he must use the knife. To render the operation less painful, chloroform was given, and while under the influence of it the patient died. The child was buried, and it was not until after the funeral that the Coroner was called upon to investigate the case. This he will probably do to-day.

Serious Affray Between Two Hatters in Brooklyn.—Yesterday afternoon, a collision took place between two hatters, named James McDonnell and Thomas Morrell, in Prentice & Co.'s hat manufactory, at the corner of Raymond and Bolivar streets, Brooklyn, resulting in serious injury and probable death of Morrell.

It appears that the parties above named, with others, were at work at the same vat, and while thus engaged Morrell and Joseph Uhell, another workman, commenced joking McDonnell, and continued so long that he got out of temper and used very harsh and improper language to Morrell, who, in return, struck McDonnell in the face with his fist.

Already much excited, the blow made McDonnell frantic, and he dealt Morrell a blow with a roller, (used by hatters in the manufacture of hats and is made of heavy wood, large in the centre and tapering to an inch in diameter at each end,) hitting him upon the left temple. Morrell staggered under the effect of the blow, but soon gathered himself again and seized McDonnell and struck him several times in the face, when he (Morrell) fell senseless to the floor. He was immediately taken to the office, where every effort was made to restore him to consciousness, but without avail. A physician was called in, who advised that Morrell be at once taken to the City Hospital in Raymond-street. This was done about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and from that time up to a late hour last night he remained insensible, notwithstanding every effort was made to arouse him. At last accounts there was little or no hope of his recovery.

Soon after the affray, the injury having been considered a serious one, Deputy Sheriff Cunningham arrested McDonnell, and committed him to the County Jail, to await the result of the injuries to Morrell. McDonnell is a married man, and about 30 years of age. Morrell is 22 years old, and has no family.

Previous to this affair, we understand, both of the parties have been on the best of terms—indulging frequently in innocent jokes, and occasionally "sky larking," but always remaining friends.

This is the third case recently occurring in this City, where a collision between friends, under a temporary excitement, has resulted seriously to one of the parties.

Recovery of the Body of Policeman Stetson.—About 7 o'clock last evening, as a son of Mr. Gray, keeper of the Brooklyn Baths, was rowing across the East River, in the track of the Fulton Ferry boats, and near the Brooklyn shore, he discovered two bodies floating in the water. He secured one, but on account of the current, was unable to obtain the other. Upon reaching the Brooklyn shore he notified constable Birdsall, who took possession of the body, and upon examining it found it to be that of Wm. Stetson, of the Seventh Ward Police, New-York, who suddenly disappeared the latter part of last week.

Upon a cursory examination of the body in the water, no marks of violence can be seen. His star, pocket-book and money were found upon his person. Coroner Redding will hold an inquest at the Dead House in Canton street, this morning.

The South Brooklyn Stabbing Case.—Coroner Redding continued the investigation yesterday as to the circumstances attending the death of Francis Delamore, stabbed at the corner of Atlantic and Hicks street, on the 18th inst., by James Dunn. The Jury have ascertained the cause of death, from several medical witnesses, and are now trying Dunn for the offence. Several witnesses to this end were examined yesterday, when they adjourned until Monday next, upon the Coroner promising to bring on more witnesses.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...June 25.

$10,000 O. St. 6s, '86, ex. in.	103	600 Reading R. R....b60	70⅛
5,000 Missouri St. 6s...	83¼	600 do.	69⅞
2,000 do.	83	200 do....s15	69¾
2,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	84	200 do....s10	69¾
1,000 Erie R. 2d mt. bs.	95	500 do....s30	69½
1,000 Erie R. Bds. '75..	80	1100 do.	69⅞
5,000 Har. R. 1st m...s3	75	300 do....b30	70
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. b.	69½	500 do....s30	69¾
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	96¼	285 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	88½
8,000 do....c	96	20 do....b60	88¾
5,000 Ill. F'd Bs. wt. p.	94¼	100 M. S. & N. I. R. R. s10	40¾
100 Merchants' Bank	112	350 do....s3	41
100 Merchants' Bk. Scp.	109½	100 do....b60	41½
5 Canton Company	19¾	100 do....c	41½
150 do.	18¾	124 do....s3	42
100 do....s60	18	50 do....b3	42
1250 do....s3	18	115 do.	41¾
50 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	116¾	350 do....s30	41
50 do.	116	1050 do....s3	41½
900 Harlem R'd....s60	10½	20 M. S. & N. I. pf. Stk.	78
75 do.	10¾	50 do....b60	78¼
10 Penn. Coal Co.	89½	50 do....b60	78
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R. s60	79	70 do.	77½
1169 do.	79¾	500 Panama R. R....s3	93
100 do....b3	79¾	10 do.	92½
240 do....s30	79¾	400 Ill. Cent. R. R. opg	127
50 do....b3	79¾	100 do....b60	125
230 do....s3	79½	100 Cl. & P. R. R....s10	40½
700 do....b60	80¼	200 do....s10	40
15 do....b30	80½	400 do....b90	40½
900 do....s3	79¾	500 do....b60	40¾
5 Erie Railroad	29¼	600 do....b60	40
60 do.	29	60 do....s3	39¾
550 do.	28½	10 Cl. C. & C. R. R. ex. d.	96
100 do....s30	28¾	10 do.	95
100 do....s10	28¾	300 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	54
100 do....s3	28¾	100 do....c	54½
50 do....b30	28⅞	900 do....c	54¼
50 do....s3	28¾	200 do....s30	53⅞
100 do....s10	28⅝	500 do....s30	54
425 do.	28½	400 do....b60	54½
100 do....s10	28½	65 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	88½
50 do....b60	28¾	100 do....s3	88
1100 do....s30	28	50 do....b60	88½
100 do....s30	28¼	90 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	[illegible]
750 do....s10	28¾	100 do....s3	53¼
872 do....s3	28½	475 La C. & Mil. R. R. s30	54½
1000 do....s60	27¾	20 do.	55
200 do....s10	28½	48 Bk. St. of New-York	106
100 do....b60	28½	16 City Bank	118½
200 do....b30	28½	10 Hanover Bank	96
100 do....b30	28½	44 Metropolitan Bank	113
400 do.	28¾	29 Metro. Bk. Rights	105
200 do.	28¾	10 Commonwealth Bk.	103

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 Mo. State 6s	83¼	100 Gal. & Chi. RR. s30	88
1,000 Te. H. & A. 2d m.	60	100 do.	88¾
100 Canton Comp'y..b3	18	50 do.	88½
25 N. Y. Cen. R.	79¾	100 do....b60	89¼
50 do.	79¾	60 Mil. & Miss. R.	54
100 do.	80	100 do....s30	52
100 do....s60	79½	500 Reading R. R....s3	70¼
100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	87⅞	200 do.	70¾
100 do....s60	87	100 do....s10	70½
100 Ill. Cent. R. R.	127	100 do.	70¼
50 do....s60	125	200 do....s10	70¼
600 Erie Railroad....s30	28	200 do....b60	70¾
100 do.	28¾	50 M. So. & N. I. R. s10	41¾
100 do....s10	28½	100 do....s30	41½
200 do....b10	28⅞	300 do.	42
200 do.	28¾	100 do....s30	41½
100 do.	29	50 do....b10	42½
100 do....s3	29	200 La Ce. & Mil. R. b60	56¾
200 do....b60	29¼	100 Mich. Cen. RR. s60	81

Thursday, June 25—P. M.

The offerings at some of the large Banks have increased this week, in anticipation of the wants of the importers in making their July entries, and outside Money-lenders are also having a fair selection of paper, at 8@9 ₽ cent. for prime, and 10@12 ₽ cent. for fair or second choice names There is more actual disposition evinced to buy Stocks at the very reduced prices to which a large portion of the share list has been borne down, and the private banking houses are finding good employment for Money at call. These facts, in turn, have flattened the rates of Foreign Exchange, and bills on London rule dull at 109¾ ₽ cent., the proportion of sellers to buyers having been suddenly reversed within the week past. As some interest is felt as to the probable course of the Sub-Treasury account for July, under the new tariff and under the enlarged scale of Government expenditure after the new fiscal year sets in, we make reference to the same month last year, when the amount of Foreign Goods which went into consumption, was $22,757,000 upon which the average duty under the old tariff, was 22 ₽ cent. The duties paid amounted to $5,510,000. The Sub-Treasury increased during the month $1,736,000. This season, in July, it is possible—though, from all we can gather from the importers, scarcely probable—that the direct entries for consumption, and the net withdrawals from the accumulation in the public stores, may reach $45,000,000, or double the business of last July. This sum, at an average duty under the new tariff of 16 ₽ cent., would throw $7,200,000 into the Sub-Treasury, and allowing for the increase in the probable drafts made by the Government on New-York during the month, the net accumulation in the office here may be $3,000,000, as against $1,736,000 last July. But this calculation is irrespective of the understood disposition on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to render the burden upon the money market, from the extra duties arising from the heavy withdrawal of goods from public stores, as light as possible. We have presented the least favorable view of the question for the Money market, desiring to suggest caution, rather than to hold out undue encouragement. Our conviction is that no serious embarrassment, to the banking movement, is to ensue, though dearer rates for money may possibly obtain, if the demand for Dry Goods from the jobbers, and the consumption of Sugars, which constitute an important item in the present accumulation in the public stores, should chance to be very active. As the crops of the West promise well, an early trade may set in before the close of the next month. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $13,454; disbursed $100,635 and held at the close $11,177,305.

The Stock Market was active to-day, and the total business on the share list about 30,000 shares. The seller's options in Erie and Reading were again large, and were made at such differences as to keep down any large advance on the cash sales. The fluctuations in the latter from yesterday afternoon, were, on Reading, from 70⅜ down to 69⅜ in the forenoon, and up to 70⅜ at and after the Second Board; and in Erie from 28⅜ to 28½, and up as high as 29⅛, closing 29@29⅛. New-York Central left off firm at 80@80¼, and Toledo advanced to 55 ₽ cent. Illinois Central gave way 2 ₽ cent., and Rock Island 2 ₽ cent. In Michigan Southern a further advance of 1½ ₽ cent. was established. The Board of Directors are now in session in this City, and the accommodation of the difficulties or incompatibility in the exclusive management, which have unfortunately been too much talked about outside the office, for the proper appreciation of the Stock, is confidently anticipated. The general market closed firm.

Mr. Joseph K. Edgerton, Vice-President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road has opened an office for the business of the Company in this City, at No. 37 William-street and has received the additional appointment of Transfer Agent for New-York. He will disburse the July interest on all the Bonds of the old Companies constituting the line, and on such of the City and County Bonds connected with it as are named in his advertisement on another page.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI—MAIN LINE.

Capital Stock		$3,265,100
Funded Debt		2,949,000
Together		$6,214,100
Interest Charge on Debt	$263,910	
Dividend Charge on Stock	326,510	
Sinking Fund for Debt	10,000	
Altogether requiring a net revenue of		$600,420
The estimate for 1857 is a		
Gross Revenue of	$1,200,000	
Operated for 45 ₽ cent.	540,000	$660,000
Surplus		$59,580

These are the fair approximate figures for the main line of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, from the Lake to the Mississippi River, 198 miles, (including a detour of 8 miles to Janesville,) and they are here repeated that the bond and stockholders may not be inconsiderately deceived or alarmed by the mendacious assertion of the New-York *Herald* that the work cannot earn even the interest on its funded debt. The Company, with the aid of a subscription of $800,000 from the city of Milwaukee, are building the Southern Wisconsin Branch of 35 miles, upon which a recent issue of $350,000 first-mortgage bonds have been made. The interest charge upon this, and the city subscription, and the sinking fund of the former, amount to $52,500 ₽ annum.

An exciting as well as bitter personal controversy is now going on at Milwaukee, touching the Land Grant projects of the La Crosse and the Fond du Lac Companies—more especially that of the La Crosse Company—provoked, in part, no doubt, by the recent unfair treatment of the Milwaukee stock in this City, by certain parties prominent in the La Crosse Road. To this controversy the *Herald* has made itself a party, not so much in defence of the La Crosse grant, the manner and means of procuring which have been brought into question, and boldly arraigned, where the facts of the case ought to be best understood, but as an aggressive assailant of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Stock, which has been recently and heavily *short* at the Brokers' Board. In other words, a side issue has been made, to direct attention from the main question, in the pursuit of which the *Herald* threatens, in its usual way, sundry startling developments concerning the Milwaukee management. Whatever the nature of these may be, the *Herald* had best hurry up its documents. If personal in their character, they ought to be, and probably will be, met by the parties implicated: this was the proper course adopted by the friends of the La Crosse interest, under similar circumstances. But if impeaching the ability of the property to pay its own way and a fair dividend to the stockholders, we should like to have the opportunity of correcting, if need be, the figures which have heretofore been officially or otherwise presented, as well as any mistaken opinion which may have been drawn from them.

The Housatonic Railroad Company will pay their Coupons, due 1st prox., as per advertisement, to which the attention of Bondholders is specially invited, at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., New-York.

New-Orleans Money Market.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 18.

The Market continues to wear a quiet and monotonous appearance, as is necessarily to be expected at this period of the season, and from which no material relief can be expected for the next sixty days. Money in some quarters is reported less easy of access, but on the whole we cannot discover any change. Prime acceptances, maturing early in Fall, are done at 9@9½, and 9½@10 for longer dated. The banks have ample employment for all their surplus.

Our suggestion to have the figures of the cotton crop made up here (instead of at New-York) meets with general favor. People begin to perceive the absurdity of going a distance of fifteen hundred miles to ascertain the quantity grown here. The memorial will be extensively signed, and will, no doubt, be responded to by the Price Current.

Exchange is firm. Sterling continues scarce at 110@110½, and the only bank which draws asks 110½, and has obtained. No Bill of Lading drafts were negotiated to-day. Francs range from 5f.15@5f.12½. Some 60-day bills on New-York were sold at 1 ₽ cent. discount, but the A 1 drawers will not take less than ¾. Sight is steady at ½c.@⅝c. ₽ cent. premium.

Great Western of Illinois.

From the New-York Tribune, June 25.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Great Western Illinois Railroad Company, held on Monday at the office of the Company, a Committee was appointed to report a plan to relieve the Company from its embarrassments. About two-thirds of the stock was represented. The Committee, in their report, recommended the issue of $2,000,000 of Income bonds, secured by a third mortgage on the road and by a first mortgage on all the equipments of the road, valued at $300,000. The bonds to be offered to the stockholders at par, payable 40 per cent. in cash on the current indebtedness of the road, and 60 per cent. in stock at par. This will give the Company sufficient means to pay off all the floating debt over due interest, and provide for the interest due in August next. The report was unanimously adopted, and the leading stockholders expressed their intention to take their share of the bonds. If they are all taken, the stock will be reduced to $800,000. The funded debt will be $2,350,000 first mortgage, $750,000 second mortgage, and $2,000,000 Income bonds; in the aggregate, $5,100,000 debt and $800,000 stock. The road is 180 miles in length, extending from the termination of the Wabash Valley Road, to Naples, on the Illinois River.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent, June 25.

S. H. Piper, Exeter, N. H., mortgaged his stock, and reported suspended.

G. W. Wentworth, Milton, N. H., suspended.

B. Y. Attwood & Co., Boston, Mass., failed.

Benjamin F. Poole, Boston, Mass., failed.

Bigelow, Bell & Knight, Boston, Mass., recently reported suspended, have arranged with their creditors, and will continue the business under the name of Bigelow & Knight.

Noyes & Whittlesey, New-York City, suspended.

John R. Owens, Utica, N. Y., assigned.

A. Van Tantphens, Watertown, N. Y., failed and assigned.

George B. Fish, Marietta, N. Y., suspended.

H. Stillwagen & Co., Philadelphia, Penn., failed.

Eshback & Johnson, Norristown, Penn., assigned.

George Keple, Dunmore, Penn., failed.

Henry Wolfe, Marietta, Penn., suspended.

Reeser & Reland, Auburn, Penn., dissolved, and Reeser has made an assignment.

Justice Howell, Martin's Creek, Penn., suspended.

George E. Blacklock, Alexandria, Va., assigned.

Paine & Buckley, Charleston, S. C., suspended.

Charles M. Simpson, New-Orleans, La., sold out and suspended.

Jacob Pool, Minerva, Ky., failed.

A. J. Trexall, Warren, Ohio, failed.

Applegate & Nutt, New Lexington, Ohio, failed.

H. Kellogg & Co., Ripley, Ohio, failed and assigned.

David Cross, Centreville, Ohio, failed.

Hannah & Cassel, Crawfordsville, Ind., assigned.

Abner H. Moore, Sheffield, Ill., failed and left.

Frederick Hart, Adrian, Mich., sold out and suspended.

W. H. McDonald & Co., Manitowoc, Wis., assigned to Michael Fellows.

Barksdell & Carthouse, Dubuque, Iowa, failed.

Philips & Co., Davenport, Iowa, suspended and attached.

Stern Brothers & Co., Keosauqua, Iowa, assigned; liabilities said about $33,000, and assets $26,000.

Bernard, Eagan & Co., San Francisco, California, suspended.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Thursday, June 25.

Cotton generally unchanged—Sales to-day, 9,000 bales. Flour—A declining tendency—Sales St. Louis at $7. Mixed Corn 85c.@91c. Pork dull—Sales at [illegible]. [illegible] closed firm, with prices slightly higher. Other articles generally without change.

Buffalo, Thursday, June 25—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 50@$6 75 for super Wisconsin; $7@$7 25 for extra do. and $7 50@$8 for extra and double extra Ohio and Indiana. Wheat firmer. Sales 13,000 bush. at $1 33 for Chicago Spring. Corn closed firmer. Sales 57,000 bush. at 71c.@72c. Oats firmer. Sales 25,000 bush. on the spot and to arrive at 60c. for Ohio. Whisky firm. Sales at 30c.@30½c. Freights—16c. for Corn and 18½c. for Wheat to New-York. Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day—3,000 bbls. Flour; 38,000 bush. Wheat; 207,000 bush. Corn; 10,000 bush. Oats. Canal Exports—36,000 bush. Wheat, half to tide-water; 45,000 bush. Corn, two-thirds to tide-water.

Oswego, Thursday, June 25—6 P. M.

Flour quiet. Wheat firm and dull. Sales 2,500 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 45. Corn better. Sales 11,000 bushels, at 75c.@77c. Freights—16c. for Wheat, and 7½c. for Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bushels Flour, 30,000 bushels Corn. Canal Exports—17,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, June 24.

Cotton, sales to-day 2,000 bales. Prices are firm. Receipts to-day, 88 bales. Flour has a declining tendency. Mixed Corn, 85c.@90c. Freights to Havre, ¾c. Sterling Exchange 10½ ₽ cent. Other articles are generally unchanged.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia—Thursday.—First Board—$1,000 City 6s, 87½; $700 do. 87; $1,000 City 6s, 87; $200 do. 87¾; $100 do. new, 95½; $300 Schuylkill Navigation B. Loan, 75; $600 City Railroad 6s, 87½; $1,500 Pennsylvania 5s, 85; 17 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45; 25 Minehill Railroad, 50; 100 Reading Railroad, 35; 4 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 64¼; 5 Bank North Lib., 125¾; 37 Mechanics' Bank, 28; 1 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 62¾; 11 do. 63. *Closing Prices*—United States 6s, '68, 115; Phila. 6s, 87@87½; Phila. R. R., 35½@35¾; Phila. 6s, new, 95¼@96; Penn. 5s, 85½@86; Reading R. R. 35¾@36; Reading Railroad Bds. '70, 78½@79½; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '44, 85@86; Penna. R. R. 45¾@46; Morris Canal Consolidated, 56@56½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 63¾@64; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 14; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 21½@22; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 12¾@13; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort. 78½@77; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort. 63¾@64; Long Island, 16¾@17; Vicksburg, 7½@8½; Girard Bank, 12@12¼; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1¾; Union Canal, 3½@4½; New-Creek, ⅝@1; Catawissa Railroad, 11¾@12.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Fleming, Misses Augusta and Margaret Neilson, Mrs. Lowing, Miss Howard and servant, Rev. W. Lyle, J. Quinn, M. O'Brien, M. Carroll, A. Macaulay, R. W. Rankin, Messrs. Nichols, McMaster, Lane, Henshaw, Lear and brother, Cameron, Field, Vanbury and child, Thos. Lynch, Edward Ashbury, Leon Joh, J. H. Olds, Moreland, Barbour, MacNalty, T. B. Ogden, Wm. Harty, Charles Leary, Noble Heineen, Pettigrew, Heyward, Peterson, Sam. Harrington, David Sadlier, Garland, Bideacer, Whinfield, Mayland, Rhode, Reynolds, P. Volkmann, Weisbach, Duffy, Cooper, Armstrong, White, Molony, and 95 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Daniel Webster, from New-Orleans—Capt. E. Littell and lady, Mr. Hunt and lady, Mrs. Bowen, 2 children and servant, Miss Paltrey, Miss L. Templeton, Mr. Gilman and lady, Mrs. Insley, Miss Birch, Miss Poole, Capt. C. S. Clark, Miss Lizzie Watson, Miss Emma Watson, Mr. Carey, John J. Clark, Col. James J. Hyde, W. S. Rindar, Mr. Martin, Lewis Coop and son, Jos. C. Levy, L. Conway, Mrs. Conner and son, Wm. Gatfield, Mr. Palens, Mr. Townsend, John Somers, P. Vanderbighe, John Miller, F. Ververt, J. B. Lewis, John Mulhern, B. McGowan, R. Feely, O. Charel, U. P. Levy, F. Cushman, and 17 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—R. G. Patteson, T. Arnold, J. Rother, J. J. Heyden, G. W. A. Jenkins, Thos. Chase, J. Howard, Jos. Stratton, W. H. Everett, lady, son and daughter, J. A. Hawes, Thos. S. Baldwin, lady and child, Miss A. D. Hawes, Mrs. B. Wardwell and child, Rev. V. Palen and lady, Mrs M. Johnston and 2 children, Mrs. S. Getchell, Mrs. Hyndman, Miss Anna Swan, Mrs. J. F. Clough and child, D. Russell, W. Scott, Col. J. B. Reane, U. S. A., T. Meakin, and 22 in the steerage.

In brig Arcetta from Bermuda—J. O. H. Swinborn, Mrs. Slater and family, Mr. Glover.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 4 24 | Sun sets...... 7 40 | Moon sets... 11 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 11 16 | Gov. Island... 2 01 | Hell Gate... 3 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 25.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Ships Wm. Nelson, Cheever, Havre, Wm. Whitlock, Jr.; Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; White Swallow, Ingersoll, Hong Kong; ——, Chase, St. John, N. B., Tapscott & Co.

Barks P. Demill, Hoey, Savannah, Demill & Co.; Philena, Deming, St. John, N. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Rhone, Draper, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; H. Lee, Morton, Marseilles, J. B. Sardy; M. Laurelle, Gibbs, Buenos, Jos. Hand & Co.; Dr. Van T. Tellon, Rose, port in Baltic, W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Brigs Token, Mayo, Boston, G. W. Simpson; Vernon, Collins, Barbados, T. H. Sandford.

Schooners Empire, Osborn, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Margaret, Hanson, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Amelia, Kemp, Key West, J. D. Fish; J. S. Hayes, Howell, Providence, master; L. Maul, Maul, Philadelphia, Robert & Williams; Gun Rock, Wilson, Pembroke, master; Ocean Bird, (Br.) Lockhart, Windsor, McAuliff, Wheelock & Co.; R. C. Felter, Arnold, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman; A. Mitchell, Luscomb, Gambia, J. A. Machado; F. Satterly, Griffing, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; R. Woodruff, Wood, Gloucester, master; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, J. R. Edwards; R. Furbish, Kendall, Portsmouth, Harriman & Co.; Diadem, Welsh, Gloucester, Samuel Godwin; Zarella, Grimley, Carbarien, D. W. Manwaring.

Propeller Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, New-York and Philadelphia Navigation Co.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Steamship Daniel Webster, Leady, New-Orleans 6 days and 12 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Vanderbilt. 23d inst., lat. 30 46, lon. 78 45, passed bark D. C. Yeaton, sig. E. E.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, from Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. The J. also brought 1,785 barrels of vegetables on freight from Norfolk.

Ship St. Peter, Savin, New-Orleans 14 ds. with mdse. to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Two Boys, (of Waldoboro,) Cooper, Jeremie June 8, with logwood and coffee to Rolker & Mollman.

Brig Arcetta, (Br.) Tuzo, Bermuda 6 ds., with potatoes, &c., to McCall & Frith.

Brig Chesterian, (of Goldsboro,) Handy, Cienfuegos 6th inst., with molado to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig John M. Lovett, (Br.) Byrne, Malaga May 2, passed Gibraltar May 8, with wine and lead to order.

Brig Fannie, (of Frankfort,) Fletcher, Cienfuegos June 10, with sugar to W. Ingalls.

Brig Token, Mayhew, Port Ewen for Boston.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Gillett, Charleston 4 ds., with lumber to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Only Daughter, Rogers, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Humming Bird, Wicks, Wilmington 4 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. La Plata, (of Franklin,) Hutchings, Mayaguez, P. R., June 12, with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Dandy, (Br.) Ingraham, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to J. Evans.

Schr. Leroy, Osborn, Norfolk 2 ds., with shingles to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Statesman, Weeks, Georgetown 4 ds., with flour to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Potomac, Berry, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.

Schr. G. T. Strong, Liscomb, Baltimore 4 ds., with mdse. to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Ann D., Wakeman, Georgetown 5 ds., with flour to M. Bedell.

Schr. Levina Lank, Cannon, Baltimore 10 ds., with corn to S. H. Burkholder.

Schr. Citizen, Blaisdell, Cobbs Creek, Va., 12 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Ophir, Post, [illegible], Me.

Schr. Lucy Ames, [illegible] for Cambridge, Mass.

Schr. Mountain [illegible] for Salem.

Schr. Isabel [illegible] for New-Haven.

Schr. O[illegible], Albany for New-Bedford.

Schr. [illegible], Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. [illegible], Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. W. J. Burton, Robinson, Baltimore 3 ds., coal.

Schr. W. J. Williams, Atkins, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Garnet, Post, Albany for Providence.

Schr. Perseverance, Post, Albany for Boston.

Schr. Oliver, Beares, Albany for Boston.

Schr. E. W. Benton, Taylor, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Jones, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. John, Crammer, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. C. Jayne, Tyler, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. White Squall, Smith, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence.

Propeller Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May 13 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Propeller Westchester, Clark, Providence.

Propeller Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford.

Propeller Sophia, Ely, Philadelphia.

BELOW—Brig Lavinia, from Rochelle.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br., screw,) Jeffrey, Liverpool. Ships Wide Awake, Smith, Singapore; Game Cock, Osgood, Cape Town; Ocean Monarch, Page, St. John, N. B.; A. Z. Green, Liverpool; Troy, Beulch, Antwerp, and others.

Memoranda.

Baltimore, June 24.—The bark Paladin was got off at 8 o'clock this morning, after lightening about 1,600 barrels of her cargo.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 25—Arr. barks Cordelia, Cook, Cienfuegos; E. Dwight, Nickerson, Elizabethport; Brigs Alice Franklin, (Br.,) Clements, Androssan; H. W. Moncure, Barton, Remedios; Charles, Conklin, Norfolk.

Notice to Mariners.

Vessels of more than 12 feet draught, coming from sea, when up with the light ship off the Nantucket South Shoal, should not attempt to pass between the Great Rip and the Fishing Rip, as there are two dangerous shoals lying between them.

Capt. Bowne, of the steamship City of New-York, informs us that if the existence of the above shoals had been known, he should not have attempted to pass between the two Rips in thick weather.

S. Thaxter & Son, Boston, have the Chart on which the shoals are marked.

Spoken, &c.

June 12, in the Caicos Passage, bark Pride of the Sea, stg. W.

June 14, lat. 22 55, lon. 69 15, brig West Indian, 13 days from Baltimore.

June 22, lat. 36, lon. 74 50, Br. schr. Gen. Grant, from St. Thomas for Baltimore.

June 22, lat. 34 40, lon. 69 30, brig Young Republic, (of Portland,) from Cuba.

Foreign Ports.

At Jeremie, June 3, brig Cyrene, Bogart, for Boston in 10 ds.; schrs. N. and H. Gould, (Br.,) Smith, for Boston; G. E. Prescott (Br.,) Anderson, for Boston.

At Mayaguez, P. R., June 12, brig Lucy Atwood, Paddock, for New-York in 5 ds.